The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5718. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Great Rochefort Demonstration on the Paris Boulevards.

Exciting Scenes in the Corps Legislatif.

American Bishops at Rome Against Infallibility.

More Damage Reported by the Great Storm in the West.

Report of the Government Agent on Alaska.

Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment in Rhode Island.

EUROPE.

Great Radical Demonstration in Paris—Death of a Deputy—Exciting Discussion in the Corps Legislatif—Execution of Traupmann To-day.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—There was a great demonstration last night on the Boulevard Montmartre by the friends of M. ROCHEFORT. The crowd was dispersed by the military without a conflict, and the Boulevard occupied by the troops till after 3 o'clock this morning. The Police were also very active all night. There was considerable disorder, and many arrests were made. At this hour (1:30 P. M.) the city is quiet.... M. RASPAIL, one of the Deputies in the Corps Legislatif, died this morning, and it is reported that deputations from other cities are coming here to attend his funeral. Fears of disorder are entertained.... The Corps Legislatif held an animated session to-day. There was an acrimonious discussion between Minister OLLIVIER and Deputy GAMBETTA. The latter in the course of a personal attack declared the Minister was the last person to speak to any one of conscience, as his own was most supple and changeable. This caused great agitation in the Chamber, and the Deputy was called to order. Later in the debate M. GAMBETTA indulged in another attack on the Minister, when a Deputy exclaimed: "I recall the gentleman to order." M. GAMBETTA replied: "And I recall the Minister to a sense of himself." A scene of violent excitement followed this passage, and proceedings were interrupted for some minutes. As soon as order was restored the discussion was dropped, and other questions were taken up.... TRAUPMANN, the murderer of the KINCK family, will be executed to-morrow. The report that it had been postponed until Thursday on account of the popular agitation was erroneous.

"Irreconcilables" in Ohio—Meeting in Cleveland—The Bonapartes Denounced.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18.—A large meeting of Frenchmen last night passed a resolution denouncing Prince BONAPARTE for killing VICTOR NOIR, and expressing the hope that the BONAPARTE family will soon disappear from public notice.

The London News on the Winnipeg War—The Ecumenical Council—Count Bismarck and Minister Burlingame.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The *News* of to-day has an editorial on the Winnipeg rebellion. The writer does not attach much importance to the movement, but intimates that the Red River people cannot hope for recognition as a Crown colony so long as the rebellion continues.... In consequence of the disastrous effects of a recent petroleum fire in the city, the merchants are devising means for the safe storage of coal oils, and various plans are on foot for improved warehouses.... Letters from Rome say that the American Bishops object to the declaration of the dogma of infallibility, on the ground that it will tend to check proselytism among the Protestants.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—The Spanish Bishops attending the Council at Rome have united in a protest against the authorization in Spain of civil marriages.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The relations between the Count VON BISMARCK and Mr. BURLINGAME, of the Chinese Embassy, are of the closest and most cordial character. They have frequent conferences, and there is good reason to believe that the treaty with China has been adjusted on the most satisfactory terms.

CANADA.

The Case of Caldwell's Escape—Investigation by the Authorities of Montreal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.—The authorities, having failed to capture CALDWELL, have instituted inquiry into the circumstances connected with the case of his escape from the Montreal Court House. The evidence of five witnesses has already been taken, and the *modus operandi* by which the escape was carried out and effected has been clearly and fully established, but the depositions are withheld from publication, as they will be made the foundation of criminal proceedings against certain parties.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Visit to the United States—He Leaves for New-York To-Morrow.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.—Prince ARTHUR will leave here on the 20th for New-York. The President of the New-York Central Railway, it is said, has sent his own private car to Montreal to convey him to New-York.

Preparations for the Reception at the Capital by the English Minister.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. The formal reception by the English Minister to Prince ARTHUR will be given on Thursday, the 27th inst., at the new Masonic Temple. Mr. THORNTON has engaged the entire second floor of the building, including the banqueting hall and parlors, for the purpose. The decorations will be put up under the direction of Mr. THORNTON, and will be of the most elegant character. The banquet will be followed by dancing.

The Havana Press on the Spanish Memorial—Reported Losses Among the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The *Voz de Cuba*, in an editorial yesterday, protested against the petition recently forwarded to Spain in favor of certain reforms, claiming that such reforms would be a movement backward, adverse to liberal institutions, and probably productive of discord among the Spaniards. Telegrams from the Cinco Villas district, announce that in the recent engagement there forty-eight insurgents were killed.

Meeting of a Leading Jewish Society—Resolutions of Thanks to President Grant.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 18.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Bieberth, representing the Israelites of thirteen States, at a meeting in Nashville, yesterday, expressed regret at the continued persecution of the Israelites in the Province of Romania, and adopted resolutions thanking President GRANT for his prompt intervention in their behalf. The Convention also called upon President GRANT, inasmuch as the said persecutions had not stopped, to continue his good offices in behalf of the persecuted.

THE STORM AND FLOOD.

Louisville, Ky., Submerged—Great Destruction of Life and Property—The Gale in Buffalo, N. Y.—Its Effect on the Hudson River.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 18.—All that part of the city lying on the levee (now Fourth-street) is completely submerged, and the occupants are engaged in removing their property to safe quarters by means of skiffs. Prewitt's, Ky., was completely destroyed by the storm Saturday night. JOHN MCGOWAN and his eldest daughter were killed; another daughter was badly injured. DOWNER's stable was blown away, and a large number of fine horses and mules were killed. Dr. J. WILSON and wife, living twelve miles west of Prewitt's Knob, were badly wounded. The storm was general along the Memphis and Louisville, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroads, and considerable damage to property was occasioned.... Reports from Glasgow Junction, Ky., say that every house between there and Cave City, six miles distant, is blown down, and twenty lives have been lost.... The river continues to swell at a rate of two and a-half inches per hour. The boats on the stocks at Jeffersonville shipyards had to be scuttled to keep them from being swept away.... About $1,000, and a large quantity of clothing and provisions were sent to Cave City to-day to relieve the sufferers by the tornado. A meeting will be held to-morrow to solicit additional aid.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The gale last night blew the water down the lake, causing a sudden rise and considerable damage. The Niagara Falls branch of the New-York Central Railroad is torn up for the third time this season. The water of the lake flowed over the embankment into the canal, and the ice, driftwood, &c., left by the subsiding water piled up to a great height on the railroad track. Passengers and freight are transferred at Black Rock.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The ice which came out of the Mohawk and passed this city in the river, yesterday, is reported to be blocked between Castleton and New-Baltimore. The flood here continues, although the water has fallen a few inches.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The weather has been extremely mild for the past four days. Last night the atmosphere was sultry and heavy. A dense fog followed, which was again succeeded by a rain storm, with thunder and lightning. The river is open to Albany for the fourth time this season.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 18.—The railroad trains were all suspended yesterday, and but very little headway was made to-day. The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer stood all day yesterday at 5° to 15° below zero, 18° below at 8 o'clock this morning, and 6° below at noon to-day.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—The weather is clear and cold.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 18.—The thermometer this morning stood 16° below zero.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 18.—Thermometer 28° below zero.

ALASKA.

Report of the Government Agent—The Real Cost of the Purchase—The Seal Trade, and What Can be Made Out of It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to that body the report of H. H. MCINTYRE, late special agent of the Treasury Department for Alaska. The report gives a detailed description of the general features of Alaska, including climate and resources of all kinds, as well as a description of its inhabitants. The following is an abstract:

The white population of the Territory does not exceed 500. In Eastern Alaska there are 12,000 or 15,000 Indians and about half as many more in other portions of the country. Many of the tribes are undoubtedly of Asiatic descent, as is shown by their traits of character, habits and traditions, and a considerable number of them are Indians of a very high type. In regard to the cost and value of Alaska, he contends that the price paid, namely, $7,200,000, is only a small item of its cost to the United States. Assuming that the public debt will not be paid within twenty-five years, the interest on that sum will be $24,000,000 additional; to which must be added the expenses of the military and naval establishments, say $500,000 per annum, or $12,500,000 in twenty-five years; resulting in a grand total cost, on this basis, of $43,000,000.

In return for this expenditure we may hope to derive from the seal fisheries, if properly conducted, from $75,000 to $100,000 annually; and from Customs, $5,000 to $10,000 per annum. Nor can we look for any material increase of revenue for many years, except in the event of extraordinary circumstances, such as the discovery of deposits of valuable minerals sufficiently large to induce an influx of population. With regard to the question, "What shall be done with Alaska?" it might not be the worst policy as a financial measure, to abandon the territory at present, or until some possible change for the better shall take place; but for political reasons, this course would not be advisable.

He recommends that one post be garrisoned by a small force, and that one armed steamer of the navy or revenue service be stationed on the coast. He thinks that the United States Courts of California, Oregon and Washington Territory should have original jurisdiction in all cases of law and equity arising in Alaska. The revenue officers should be relieved, and all attempts at collection of duties abandoned, except on the group of Seal Islands; nor need any civil Government be authorized, except such as the citizens may institute, under military supervision, for their mutual protection.

In a supplemental report a full description is given of the habits of the fur seals and of the trade in their skins. He discredits the report that a greater number of fur seals have been killed during the last season than was authorized by law. He believes that only such number was taken as was actually necessary for the sustenance of the people in charge of the military authorities, and that the skins so taken are now stored on the island, where they remain in accordance with the instructions of the United States officers.

In conclusion, he suggests that for the proper protection and perpetuation of the seal for the support of the natives, and for the purpose of securing such an amount of revenue as should be derived from this source, the privilege of occupying the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, and of purchasing annually from the natives, not to exceed 100,000 skins, at reasonable rates, be granted by proper authority to one or more incorporated companies, who shall give proper security to pay annually to the Government such tax as may be deemed proper on all skins purchased; and to provide comfortably for the support of the natives at all times, whether actually engaged in serving such companies or otherwise.

The Canal Convention at Rochester—Arrival of Delegates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 18.—The Canal Convention, to convene at Rochester to-morrow, promises to be one of great importance and weight. Delegations are arriving by every train. The Board of Trade of Buffalo adjourned to-day to attend the Convention in a body. Syracuse sends fifty delegates. Governor SEYMOUR and ex-President FILLMORE will address the Convention. Ex-Mayor FISH entertains the delegates at his residence this evening.

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Case—The Motion Postponed for an Error in the Notice.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The Circuit Court appointed to be held for the County of Orleans commenced its session at Albion yesterday morning, Judge TALCOTT presiding. A motion was noticed for argument at this Circuit on the part of Messrs. FISK, GOULD & CO., in the suit of the People against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others, lately tried in this city before Judge E. DARWIN SMITH, to set aside the judgment entered by Judge SMITH in favor of the Ramsey directors. Messrs. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, of New-York; General MARTINDALE, of Rochester, and JOHN GANSON, of Buffalo, appeared as counsel of Messrs. FISK, GOULD & CO., and Messrs. HENRY SMITH and MATHEW HALE, of the city of Albany; JOHN H. MCFARLAND, of Washington County, and GEORGE H. DANFORTH, of Rochester, appeared as counsel for the Ramsey directors, and in opposition to the motion. The Judge declined to hear the motion upon the ground that it was improperly noticed for a Circuit held in Orleans County, the place of trial not being in that county, but in the County of Monroe, and the motion was ordered to be heard at a Special Term in Rochester on the 31st inst.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by Rhode Island—Election of United States Senator in Maine—Important Proceedings in the South.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—The House to-day passed a resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a vote of 57 to 9. The Senate passed the resolution last June.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 18.—Both branches of the Legislature to-day voted for United States Senator, with the following result: In the Senate—Hon. LOT M. MORRILL, 27; Hon. ISAAC REED, 3. In the House—Mr. MORRILL, 100; Mr. REED, 39.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—A Message from the Governor, communicating the reconsideration and rejection by the New-York Legislature of the Fifteenth Amendment, was received in the Kentucky House of Representatives with irresistible demonstrations of applause. A joint resolution was introduced in the House to-day for the removal of the remains of ex-President TAYLOR to Louisville, and the erection over them of a suitable monument.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The bill repealing the Prohibitory Liquor law was discussed in the House to-day.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 18.—The Legislature met to-day. The Senate organized by electing Hon. D. D. T. FARNSWORTH President, and E. W. MORSE Clerk—both straight Republicans.

In the House WILLIAM M. WELCH, a liberal Republican, was elected Speaker by two majority, over PUTNAM, straight Republican nominee. WM. P. HUBBARD, straight Republican nominee was elected Clerk by eight majority.... The Senate is largely Republican, and in the House there are twenty-four straight Democrats and thirty-two Republicans. WELCH was voted for by four Republicans and all the Democrats. About half of the liberal Republicans voted for the caucus nominee.... The *Intelligencer*, the exponent of the liberal Republicans, counseled them to unite with the straight Republicans in the organization.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—The concurrent resolution which passed the State Senate a few days ago, instructing Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress to vote against further appropriations for public buildings in Washington, was adopted by the House yesterday.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18.—The Senate to-day passed the bill regarding the Mobile City Government, but it is so amended as to leave the appointment with the Governor.... The Committee reported that the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, as far as completed, was good, and ample security for the $16,000 per mile of State indorsement.... In the House a bill was introduced to relieve all persons married during the war from the obligations created. This is done in consequence of a recent dictum of the Supreme Court declaring all acts of the Legislature illegal. A bill was also introduced and referred, to allow the sexes to cohabit provided they are willing to occupy the relationship of man and wife.

RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 18.—A resolution suspending payment of the interest on the special tax bonds passed both branches of the General Assembly to-day.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 18.—The Fifteenth Amendment has been under consideration all day in the House of Representatives. The Democrats attempted to refer the matter to the Committee on Federal Relations, a majority of whose members are Democrats. This move was defeated, and the resolution referred to the Committee of the Whole. The final vote is ordered to be taken on Thursday.

FIRES.

The Indianapolis Conflagration—Its Origin—List of Insurance—Disastrous Fire at Schoharie, N. Y., and Elsewhere.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—The total loss by fire last night is estimated at $250,000. The following insurance companies are losers: Home, of Columbus, Ohio, $2,000; Ætna, of New-York, $3,000; Western, of Buffalo, $2,500; North America, of Hartford, $5,000; North America, of New-York, $2,500; Pacific, of San Francisco, $2,500; Lumbermens', of Chicago, $5,000; International, of New-York, $2,500; Merchants', of Chicago, $2,500; North British and Merchants', $5,000; Home, of New-York, $5,000; Lorillard, of New-York, $15,000; Security, of New-York, $75,000; Market, of New-York, $12,000; Cleveland Insurance Company, $6,000; Buckeye, of Cleveland, $12,500; Republic, of Chicago, $15,000; Home, of Columbus, Ohio, $3,000; Hartford Fire, $6,000; Hartford City, $6,500; Bay State, of Boston, $15,000; Indianapolis Insurance Company, $5,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a flue of the furnace of the Opera Hall. The hall was crowded at the time, but there was no panic, and the audience got out safely. This is the most destructive fire that ever occurred in this city.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Court house, jail, Parrot's Hotel, Mr. GATES' dwelling, BOYCE's hat store, the Schoharie *Union*, and several other buildings in the village of Schoharie, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is unknown. The property is mostly insured.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A large frame building in Racine, Wis., owned by L. BRADLY, and occupied by THOMAS DRIVER, a manufacturer of doors, sashes and blinds, was burned last night. The loss is $25,000 to $30,000; insured for $1,350.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A fire broke out in Rochester, Minn., last night, and destroyed five buildings on Broadway. Loss $75,000; insured for $40,000, mostly in Hartford and New-York companies.

THE WEST.

Tariff Discussion in St. Louis—Another Steamer Lost on the Mississippi—Political Trouble in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—A public discussion on the tariff question took place last night at Masonic Hall. The meeting was large, embracing all classes, including many of the most prominent and intelligent persons of this city. Speeches were made by Hon. JOHN HOGAN, Colonel COLEMAN, G. N. FOX, Hon. DAN. MORRISON, S. H. SHERRICK, President of the Board of Trade; Hon. CHAUNCEY J. FILLEY, GEO. B. STEBBINS, of Detroit, and Colonel GROSVENOR, editor of the *Democrat*. The speeches were equally divided between Protectionists and anti-Protectionists, and a very deep interest was manifested by the audience.... A private dispatch from Helena, Ark., says the steamer *Lizzie Gill*, bound from St. Louis to New-Orleans, sunk on the 16th, at Scrubgrass Bend, in twelve feet of water. The stock and deck freight were saved.... The Grand Jury to-day ignored the bill against GEO. J. BARRETT, architect and associate constructor of the building corner of Fifth and Oliver streets, which fell a few weeks ago and killed and injured several persons, and against whom the Coroner's jury brought a charge of manslaughter.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 18.—Judgment was rendered yesterday against JOHN EDWARDS and his sureties for $17,000, in favor of the Union Savings Institution of this city. EDWARDS was tried for embezzlement last Summer and acquitted. The present suit was against his bondsmen.... A Topeka, Kan., dispatch says that a letter published there from Secretary WILMARTH, brother-in-law of Senator ROSS, who is now in Washington, foreshadows a combination between Senator POMEROY and the Press to defeat SIDNEY CLARKE for Congress.... F. T. WALLACE, a lawyer and real estate owner and speculator, was arrested for forgery last night, but escaped from the officers and was rearrested at Meadville, while on his way to New-York. Over $24,000 in forged paper has been discovered.

GEORGIA.

Affairs Still Chaotic—Appeals of the Bullock and Anti-Bullock Party Leaders—Probable Action of General Terry.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Georgia muddle grows thicker and thicker, and it now looks as though it had degenerated into a quarrel between two factions of Republicans—Bullock and anti-Bullock. The feeling here is that it may all be safely left to General TERRY to evolve order out of the apparent legislative chaos. In the meantime both parties are telegraphing to members and Senators very vigorously, imploring them to stand by one side or the other. The following dispatch was received to-day by a Senator from a member of the Legislature, whom he indorses as a man of high character, and a thorough Republican:

ATLANTA, Jan. 17, 1870.—BRYANT and CALDWELL have openly united with the Democrats, and are working to disorganize our party and throw the Legislature into the hands of the rebels. It is reported here that money has been sent down from the North to defeat the Fifteenth Amendment, and this may account for the action of BRYANT and CALDWELL. Our party is fully united, and sustains TERRY and BULLOCK. Please see General SHERMAN and the President and urge them to sustain TERRY in his course and action, and all will be safe and right for Republicanism in Georgia. The Democrats have hoped to get control of the Legislature by false swearing, being assured by their friends that they cannot be convicted before the Courts and juries; and their charges against TERRY and BULLOCK are made to cover up their own wickedness.

In support of the above, a Western gentleman now in Atlanta telegraphs that he is assured by BULLOCK himself that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate, and will not accept the seat if he is nominated and elected. This gentleman also says that all the orders issued by BULLOCK relative to the organization of the Legislature have been approved by General TERRY. On the other side, BRYANT, the leader of the anti-Bullock Republicans, telegraphs here again at great length reiterates his former statements, and protests against BULLOCK's unlawful action in convening and dismissing the Legislature by virtue of the military order. He deplores interference by Congress or by the President, and says the party will be ruined if it does not come speedily. He says that "if BULLOCK is sustained in his revolutionary and unlawful course, the Republican Party in Georgia is ruined forever." He further says that he is acting by the advice of the ablest Republicans in Georgia," but that BULLOCK and BLODGETT, with the aid of the party lash and the power of patronage, carry a majority of the Republican members with them." He adds much more stuff of the same sort not worth printing. The opinion prevails that General TERRY will simply furnish to the Legislature the evidence of the disqualification of its own members, and then leave that body to purge itself under the law of Congress.

THE PEABODY OBSEQUIES.

Sailing of the Monitors to Meet the Funeral Fleet—Movements of Admiral Farragut—The Ceremonies in Portland—Action of the Maine Legislature.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—It is currently reported that Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, will pronounce the funeral oration at Portland on the second day after the arrival of the Peabody funeral fleet. The fleet will be due on the 26th inst. The United States double-turreted monitors *Terror* and *Miantonomah* will sail from here to-day to join the funeral fleet and escort it into Portland. Admiral FARRAGUT will not join the monitors here, but will proceed to Portland by rail, and take charge of the imposing naval ceremonies attendant upon the disembarkation and transfer of the remains. The body of the great philanthropist will be received by the Governor, the Legislature, the military authorities, a Committee from the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute, a Committee from the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, a Committee of the Boston City Government, the Massachusetts Legislature, and Committees from other New-England Legislatures and city governments, the escort on the funeral train from Portland to Peabody, consisting of representatives from almost every department of the public service, together with invited guests, will fill some forty cars. It is intended that the ceremonies shall eclipse anything of the kind heretofore known. ROBERT C. WINTHROP will deliver an address at the funeral of GEORGE PEABODY.... The Massachusetts Senate to-day passed resolutions of respect to the memory of GEORGE PEABODY, authorizing the appointment of a Committee to attend his funeral, and, as a further testimonial, the Senate adjourned.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 18.—The House, by a vote of 78 to 39, tabled the resolution to attend, in a body, the funeral ceremonies of GEORGE PEABODY at Portland, and accepted the Committee's report that it was inexpedient to attend.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Proceedings of the Second Annual National Convention—Speeches by Mrs. Stanton and Senator Pomeroy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The second annual Convention of the Universal Suffrage Association met in this city this morning, at Lincoln Hall, and was called to order by Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President of the Association. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of New-Jersey, after which Mrs. STANTON addressed the audience, stating the objects of the Convention, which, she said, had assembled to discuss the question of giving to women the right of franchise. Congress had already enfranchised all the men in the country, whether natives of China, Alaska, or any other foreign country, and it was fitting that the women should assemble and perfect their arrangements to ask that a sixteenth amendment be added to the Constitution of the United States. Mrs. STANTON continued at some length. She predicted that woman suffrage would be the great question at issue in 1872, and if the Republican members of Congress did not hurry up and indorse it the Democratic Party would step in and deprive them of all the glory by proposing the desired Sixteenth Amendment. Mrs. STANTON said she had seen a letter from Governor CAMPBELL, of Wyoming, in which he said that the enfranchisement of women there was the result of careful and serious consideration. Mrs. STANTON was followed by Miss PHEBE COUZINS, of St. Louis, who asserted that the West had set the ball of suffrage in motion, and would not rest until the East had come into the line. Senator POMEROY then made a short speech, taking the ground that as woman was amenable before the law, she was, therefore, fully qualified to vote. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY said the Convention had not assembled to discuss the inalienable rights of the human race, but for business. Its object was to impress upon Congress the necessity of aid to these females who want the right of suffrage. Letters were read indorsing the movement, from JOHN STUART MILL, of England, ROBERT PURVIS, of Philadelphia, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, of New-York, and JOHN W. SCOVILL, of New-Jersey. The Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Among the prominent members of the female suffrage movement present are Mrs. HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, Mrs. MARTHA WRIGHT, who brought a letter from LUCRETIA MOTT, urging them to continue in the work until the passage of a "sixteenth amendment," Mrs. PAULINE W. DAVIS and others, Mrs. BRIGGS, of the Philadelphia *Press*, and Mrs. HUTCHINSON, of the New-York *Tribune*, were present, and engaged in taking notes of the proceedings.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session Mrs. PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, of Rhode Island, read a history of the National Woman's Rights Convention. In conclusion she said the next Convention would be held at Syracuse.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY submitted the following resolution:

Resolved—That this National Woman's Suffrage Convention respectfully ask the Forty-first Congress of the United States,

First. To submit to the Legislatures of the several States a Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, prohibiting the disfranchisement of any of their citizens on account of sex.

Second—To strike the word "male" from the laws governing the District of Columbia.

Third—To enfranchise the women of Utah as the one safe, sure and swift means to abolish polygamy in that Territory.

Fourth—To amend the laws of the United States so that women shall receive the same pay as men for services rendered the Government.

Miss ANTHONY advocated the adoption of the resolution, and said the Sixteenth Amendment would give the women all her rights. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. GAGE, of New-York; Mrs. EDSON, of the District of Columbia, in advocacy of the enfranchisement of the women of the country. Professor WILCOX presented a message from Miss CLARA BARTON, now in Europe for the benefit of her health, asking her soldier friends to aid her now in gaining the ballot for herself and sister women, she having stood by them in the hour of need.

This evening JAMES M. SCOVEL, of New-Jersey, and Mrs. WILBUR, of New-York, delivered addresses, the former saying he was a convert to the cause of woman suffrage, which he considered essential to the reconstruction of the country, and the latter considered the political equality of the sexes. Professor WILCOX read a letter from Mrs. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, expressive of regret at her inability to be present, and hearty sympathy with the movement and admiration for its conductors. Mr. A. G. RIDDLE delivered an address on the "Legal Position of Women." Miss PHEBE COUZINS spoke on the general subject. But few reporters of the different papers were present. Although an admission fee of 50 cents was charged, there was a large attendance of auditors.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

The Trouble About Ended—The Strikers Absolved From Their Oaths by the Head of the League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The following dispatch and letter show the situation of the Telegraph strike in New-York and this city at this date:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17.

To all officers T. P. L.:

I have canvassed the situation and believe it useless to continue this strike. I hereby absolve all Western Union members from their oath, and advise them to return to work.

(Signed,) R. W. POPE, G. C. O.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.

Colonel J. J. S. Wilson, Superintendent Western Union Telegraph:

DEAR SIR: The above is a copy of a dispatch received here in the official cipher of the Telegraphers' Protective League; please make whatever use of it you may deem proper. A meeting will be called this evening, when the Chicago Circuit will be formally dissolved, and all members released from all oaths and pledges of the T. P. L., and urged hereafter to act as may best promote their own interests and those of their employers.

Yours, respectfully,

(Signed,) A. L. BAKER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The remaining telegraph operators in this city who were on a strike, and had not returned to duty, this morning indicated their desire to do so, and a portion of them have been set to work by the managers at this office.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—The telegraph operators applied to-day for reinstatement. About ten will be received. One applied to the Mayor for transportation to New-York. He said he was without money and wanted to get home.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Results of the Postmasters' Convention—Changes Suggested to the Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following letter has been received at the Post Office Department:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1870.

Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General:

SIR: The undersigned Postmasters and Special Agents, having met at Washington, by your invitation, for consultation in regard to the general good to the postal service, respectfully submit the following recommendations and suggestions:

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

First—That the registration fee on letters be reduced from 15 to 8 cents, and in addition to said fee the regular rate of postage as now fixed by law be continued.

Second—That at your discretion there be established agencies in the large cities for registration of letters.

Third—That it would be expedient to establish a through registration service between the large Post Offices, either by the means of a combination lock or sealed pouch, thus avoiding the giving of intermediate receipts.

Fourth—We recommend the adoption of a more secure envelope for transmitting registered letters.

MONEY ORDERS, &C.

That the fees for money orders, in amounts not exceeding $10, be reduced to five cents.

That in view of the reduction in the fees for the registering of valuable letters and money, and for transmitting money by money orders, it is advisable for the Department to urge the public to use these means of transmission, and especially that attention be called to the ease with which lost or missent letters or packages, when registered, may be traced; also, to the certainty and safety of the money-order system, discouraging, as far as possible, the transmission of money and valuable papers by ordinary letters.

DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

That at your discretion there be located in the Post Office of each large city an agent or deputy of the Dead-letter Office, who, under the specific regulations of the Department, may open and properly dispose of such matter held for postage, that may come into said office, registered letters excepted.

POSTAGE.

That all unsealed circulars printed on single note or letter sheet size of paper, all newspapers, weeklies excepted, and periodicals not exceeding four ounces in weight, dropped into a free delivery office for delivery by the office or its carriers, be rated at one cent, prepaid by stamp; periodicals weighing over four ounces, two cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof. That authors' manuscript, unsealed, for periodicals, and all publications when passing between the publisher and author, be rated uniform with book manuscript.

That during the coming week we will separately submit, in writing, to the Postmaster-General our views upon the feasibility of a reduction of the postage upon newspaper matter when mailed by the publisher, provided the same be prepaid, by weight in bulk, at the office of mailing, publishers being allowed to transmit specimen copies and to inclose their posters, prospectuses and supplements.

We recommend the postage on unsealed circulars, printed on letter or note sheet size paper, be fixed by law at one cent each, prepaid by stamp, whether intended for local delivery or for transmission through the mail.

That the Department be requested to furnish a one cent stamped envelope for mailing circulars.

Fifth—We respectfully recommend the Department to use every possible means to increase the use of stamped envelopes with the writers' name endorsed or printed thereon.

LETTER CARRIERS.

That we are of opinion that the present system of uniform compensation to the carriers' service is inequitable, and we recommend a division of letter-carrier offices into three classes, to wit: First-class to consist of cities having a population of one hundred thousand or upwards; second-class, cities having a population of fifty thousand and upwards to one hundred thousand; third-class, cities having a population of fifty thousand or less.

That carriers appointed to the cities of the first-class should be compensated at $800 when appointed, and at the expiration of six months' service should be compensated at $900, and at the expiration of the next succeeding six months' service should be compensated at $1,000.

That carriers appointed to the cities designated as second-class should be compensated at the rate of $700, when appointed, and at the expiration of six months' service should be compensated at the rate of $800, and at the expiration of the next succeeding six months' service should be compensated at the rate of $900 per annum.

That carriers appointed to cities designated as third-class should be compensated at $600 when appointed, and at the expiration of six months' service should be compensated at the rate of $700, and at the expiration of the next succeeding six months' service should be compensated at $800 per annum. It is further submitted that carriers designated for appointment in second and third-class cities may be employed at stations, &c.

We submit that the result of our experience justifies the indorsement of the carrier system as being preferable to any existing service for general mail delivery in the large cities.

That we recommend legislation providing that no letter carrier shall be removed from office except upon specific charges of misbehavior, incompetency, and detection in the violation of the Postal laws.

In our judgment it is advisable to use horses in connection with the free delivery service in the suburban districts.

THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OFFICES.

That we have carefully examined the plans and designs for the New-York and Boston Post Offices, as submitted by Supervising Architect A. B. MULLETT, and commend the same as being thoroughly adapted to the wants of the Department in the respective cities, and we feel that the early completion of said buildings is demanded by the exigencies of the postal service.

STREET-LETTER BOXES.

That we condemn the street letter box now furnished the Department under the contract known as the "Strong Patent," and we would respectfully recommend the adoption of a street letter box about one and a half feet in length, about six inches in depth, and twelve inches in width, with an opening at the top sufficiently large to receive newspapers and magazines; the openings or receptacles specially protected from the weather with a curved top to carry off the water, and a door in the side or front with side flanges to take the matter from, and that the hours for collection be distinctly shown upon the outside of the box. Upon the request of the Postmaster at any office the aforesaid-described box should be furnished with an aperture for the receival of letters only.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND GUM.

We have carefully examined the specimens of the new series of postage stamps, as submitted by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and heartily approve of the steps taken by the Department to provide this series, which, in our opinion, is more in accordance with our national character, and in better taste than the stamp now used. We further recommend the special attention of the Department to the securing of a safer and better article of gum for the new stamp about to be adopted.

MAIL BAGS.

That R. B. LAWRENCE's improved mail-bag fastening and lock as submitted for our examination by the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, is regarded as no improvement upon the bag and lock now used in the mail service.

FREE DELIVERY.

That we have carefully examined the existing regulations of the Department for the free-delivery service, and have indicated in detail on the margin of the printed regulations relating to the same and submitted herewith, the various changes which we respectfully submit for your consideration.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

That we avail ourselves of this occasion to express our approval and earnest indorsement of the efforts now being made by the President and Postmaster-General to secure the abolition of the franking privilege.

Signed, P. H. JONES, P. M. New-York.
F. A. EASTMAN, P. M. Chicago.
H. H. BINGHAM, P. M. Philadelphia.
WM. L. BURT, P. M. Boston.
A. W. DENISON, P. M. Baltimore.
W. R. HALLOWAY, P. M. Indianapolis.
JAMES GAYLOR, Special Agent, N. Y.
JOSEPH W. BRIGGS, Special Agent in charge of the carrier system.
SAMUEL SMITH, of the New-York Post-Office.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers—The Report—Interesting Statement of the Year's Operations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society met this morning at their rooms, Hon. J. LATROBE, of Baltimore, President, and WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary. There were present an unusually large number of delegates representing the societies in the New-England, Middle and Eastern States, among whom were President LANE, of Princeton; Rev. Dr. PATTON, Rev. Dr. C. H. HALL, formerly of this city; Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of New-York.

The morning was occupied in considering the annual report, and hearing the reports from the delegates. The annual meeting took place to-night, when addresses were delivered by Mr. LATROBE, Rev. Drs. HALL and SCHENCK and Professor HENRY. The following is an abstract from the annual report:

The receipts during the year 1869, including a balance of $1,677 65 Dec. 31, 1868, and $7,148 49 from investments realized, were $71,689 35; and the expenditures were $70,641 84, leaving a balance in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1869, of $1,048. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the last four years has been paid from the funds on hand at the close of the year. The treasury is now nearly exhausted, and the demands upon the Society in the prosecution of its work cannot be met without increased contributions. The Society's ship *Golconda* sailed last November with 250 emigrants for Liberia. They were in the prime of life, and mostly farmers. Twenty-six of them could read, and fifteen could read and write. More than one-fourth of the whole number are professing Christians. With but few exceptions, they are to locate on St. Paul's River, near the first falls or rapids interior from Monrovia, thus helping to strengthen the communities already planted on the banks of that valuable stream, and at the same time forming advanced links in a chain of settlements extending inland to the centre of Africa. Measures have been taken to have them found two new settlements, to be known as Arthington and Brewerville, in honor of two of their and our enlightened and liberal friends. A large company was expected and provided for, but offers of higher wages and very active and earnest opposition to emigration prevented. The Society has given passage to and settled in Liberia 2,304 persons during the last four years. These were all self-moved and were of the best class of the colored population. Requests for an opportunity of settlement in Liberia next Spring have been received from various parts of the country. They include three companies, each said to be about two hundred strong and residing at Windsor, Newbern and Janesville, N. C., and a party of some three hundred in Claiborne Parish, La. They have sought the society and are represented as a worthy people, accustomed to agricultural and mechanical pursuits. Letters from citizens and new settlers of Liberia state the general hearty satisfaction of the latter with the country, and that they are better to-day and happier than they were in the United States. Communications from the Republic report the building of better houses and the enlargement of plantations. Sugar and coffee farms are being opened, with all the signs of prosperity and a feeling of security and tranquility. The recent Message of President PAYNE states that our mercantile interests have been prosecuted with great assiduity and success.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—Judge VERPLANCK, of the Superior Court, has just decided a novel suit. GEORGE A. DEAKIN, for twenty years past a member of the St. Alphonso Society, a religious benevolent association of this city, brought a suit to obtain a *mandamus* to be reinstated to membership of that society, from which he claimed he had been maliciously expelled for refusing to pay a fine of twenty-five cents unjustly imposed. The Judge ordered a peremptory *mandamus* to issue reinstating the plaintiff in full membership.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Judge WOODRUFF, of New-York, now holding a session of the United States Circuit Court in this city, was the guest of Judge PARKER this evening, at his residence on Washington-avenue. A grand reception and entertainment was given in his honor. A large number of the leading members of the Bar of this and adjacent cities were present.... It is reported that JOHN CONNORS, Town Collector of the town of North Albany, in this county, has absconded with $4,300 of the funds collected as a school tax.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—GEO. SEEL, a German, undertook, by taking forty-one pints of medicated warm water in less than twenty-four hours, to cure rheumatism. He began at 7 o'clock last evening, and at 12 o'clock had taken twenty-nine pints, and was suffering excruciating pain. This morning he died. A man named ANCHERBORN, who prescribed for SEEL, has been arrested. He says it is a receipt procured from a butcher in the old country.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—Yesterday a negro named GEORGE DANIELS murdered a man named PHILIP MURPHY near Mound City, Ark. Information was brought to the Police here, who arrested DANIELS on a ferry boat, and started with him through the saloon-way. He broke away from them and was fired upon and killed.

The storm yesterday morning destroyed the town of Paint Rock, near Huntsville. Some freight cars standing on a switch were started and carried thirty yards away.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—The Governor gives a reception to the members of the Legislature and others to-morrow evening.

HAYTI.

The Fall of Port-au-Prince Confirmed—Escape of Salnave—Fourteen Revolutionists Executed.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *Rapid* in 16 days from Miragoane, advices from Hayti direct to the 2d inst. have been received.

The news by the last arrival from St. Marc, of the capture of Port-au-Prince by the revolutionists, is fully confirmed. SAGET held quiet possession of Port-au-Prince. At the taking of the city, President SALNAVE managed to make his escape. It was not known what direction he had taken, but it was believed that he had fled into the Dominican territory to seek the hospitality of BAEZ.

A batch of about fourteen of the adherents of SALNAVE known as pickets had been shot at Miragoane, by order of the revolutionary General there. They were taken in the woods near Miragoane by the insurgent soldiers, put in prison for one night, and the next morning were marched out and executed. One white man captured with them was also put to death.

All was quiet at Miragoane, and throughout the whole district of which it is the chief port, the people everywhere cheerfully accepting the new order of things. Nothing had been heard of the iron-clad steamer *Atlanta*, which left Philadelphia last month for Port-au-Prince, having arrived.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Its Position and Work—Celebration of the Vigil of the Nativity—Political Condition of the Papal Kingdom.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Friday, Dec. 24, 1869.

The walls of Rome are pasted over with placards of ecclesiastical books lately published, and now with a long circular from the hand of the Pope, laying down the law for schismatics, heretics and all sorts of offenders. It fills several columns in the newspaper of the city. The leading Catholic organ, the *Civilta Cattolica*, has given PIUS IX. the title of the "Pope of Providence," and His Holiness seems to have fairly earned it. What with allocutions, bulls, circular letters, council calls and maledictions, he hardly gives the world any rest. An unusual stir has been necessary, during the past ten years, to preserve the life of the Papacy at Rome, in a financial sense, and the statement is now made in a journal of authority, that during the period named a sum equal to 100,000,000 of francs has been poured into the treasury by voluntary contributions.

THE COUNCIL'S POSITION AND WORK.

There is not to be another general meeting of the Council or one for an allocution or the publication of decrees, until the Epiphany, the 6th of January. Meanwhile reunions are held nearly every day, without formality, either in the hall over the great Atrio, in a chamber of the Vatican, or in the amphitheatre in St. Peter's. Something is said about going to the Palace of the Lateran. The Fathers only appear in full episcopal livery, with their capes and mitres, on the occasions when the Pope presides. It is a general opinion among clerical people that the Council will do its work before the *festa* of St. Peter and St. Paul, near the last of June. It is the wish not to expose the lives of so many, whose services are precious, to the heat and unhealthiness of the months of midsummer—extremely disagreeable in Rome. The hall in St. Peter's, about which so much has been said, is far from having the dainty accommodations which have been so often described. There are no writing desks and praying stools, such as have been spoken of, but only rows of plain benches with high backs and no stuffing, covered with a somewhat rich carpet of green and yellow, resembling gold. The room has been found somewhat unwieldy, if such a term may be used, and the Council itself is an unwieldy body, regarded in bulk, numbering something like eight hundred—the size of a military regiment, which we know can be less easily handled in a narrow space than in the open field. The speakers can only with great difficulty make themselves heard. The voice travels a long way to the roof and down again before reaching the ear. But this elephant can find plenty of pasturage in other parts of Rome, so full of great rooms.

CELEBRATION OF THE NATIVITY.

To-night, the vigil of the Nativity, Cardinals and Bishops will take part in a ceremony at Santa Maria Maggiore, which is repeated every year, and is made as much of as any other of the Christmas season. In that grand old Basilica is deposited what is believed by the faithful to be the trough or manger in which the Saviour was laid at the time of his birth. This cradle consists of three pieces of plank roughly put together, and pretty shabby with the rust of time. It is inclosed in a casket of very splendid crystal and silver gilt. Within is deposited a figure of an infant in polished metal resting on a bed of straw. The whole was designed by the French architect VALADIER. On each side are vases of crystal and gilt containing fragments of the swaddling clothes of the infant Saviour and a single straw from the manger. These objects, thus enshrined, may be inspected in one of the chapels next the sacristy, where they are deposited. After midnight, before Christmas, these relics are carried in procession around the church on a platform supported by Cardinals, with the peal of litanies and the smoke of incense and candles. According to the record, which, of course, no good Catholic is permitted to doubt, the Empress ST. HELEN caused to be transported to Rome, the stable in which the Saviour was born, and the greater part of this is now deposited under the altar of a chapel in the crypt of Santa Maria Maggiore. Other fragments of the stable are deposited in the great urn of red porphyry under the high altar. This shrine has of late years been much enriched with incrustations of the most costly marbles.

POLITICAL ROME.

The story of the political condition of Rome is soon told. The ancient walls shut in ancient principles of barbarism. The life of the Romans is one of moral and political imprisonment. At the gates progress, truth, and hope are put back. Light is shut out, and for the life of the intellect is substituted a superstitious brooding, and prayers in a dead tongue. Man is a creature of habit, and what he is taught to think, and do, and be, he is. I do not doubt that most of these priests and monks believe that to Rome and to them is exclusively confided the precious treasure of divine truth. They are sincere in their ignorance, and love it, and are the victims of an unenlightened confidence. Only the force of new law can drive them from their follies, and only the political convenience of a ruler holding precarious power in another country, is the obstacle to reform. I know nothing more humiliating to an Italian of intelligence and spirit than this bad rule of priests, who foolishly think themselves the special favorites of heaven. The present condition of Rome is a scandal to the civilization of our time. And this is said not in passion, as by one apt to indulge the language of extravagant praise or condemnation, but the verdict of a conviction founded on the knowledge of ample observation. It is the error of the ancient system that the acceptance of a dogma is made of far greater importance than the acceptance and practice of principles upon which character must be established. The Pope and those around him claim to be angels sent down out of Heaven to manage politically, as well as spiritually, human affairs—a very convenient mode of government, calculated to save much trouble, if anything like it were possible. But no one ever heard of angels making themselves rich by a tobacco monopoly, or speculations in the salt tax, as ANTONELLI and some of his associates have done. Providence, since a very remote date, has preferred to use human instruments instead of angels, to manage State affairs, and it is only one of the trials of our fallen nature to watch sharply that fallible agents do not abuse their trust. After the British aristocracy, I know of no instrument of government so cunningly devised as that of the Roman hierarchy.

In spite of its hostility to the Italian Government, or rather on account of that hostility, the Roman authority takes more interest in the action of the Cabinet, and the proceedings of Parliament, than in political movements in other parts of Europe. The *Osservatore Romano* has every day, by telegraph or correspondence, several columns of intelligence from Florence. Closed in on every side, Rome dreads the moment when, by a concurrence of circumstances, the Parliament of the Kingdom of Italy, may be permitted to legislate for the whole Italian people. It is quite within the prerogative of the Legislature to declare the Sovereign of the realm the head of the Church, within his own political jurisdiction, and thus create a schism almost as distinct as that of the Greek or Anglican communions. An act of Parliament has destroyed, for all Italian subjects, one of the sacraments of the Church; that of the sole validity of ecclesiastical marriage. The same authority has the liberty to make any other change demanded by public opinion, not distinctly prohibited by the fundamental law. Rome can be brought up to the standard of modern public thinking, not by discussions, but only by the force of law. A shock is to be given to the public conscience of the world by a declaration of Papal infallibility; a dogma of no practical value while the 200,000 people within sight of the Vatican are not taught to keep their persons and their habitations clean, to speak the truth, have regard for their pledged word, and be honest in all their dealings.

SALT LAKE.

Completion of the Salt Lake Branch of the Pacific Railroad—Ceremonies Attending the Laying of the Last Rail—Brigham Young's Speech—The Festivities—Importance of the Work.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.

Mormondom to-day has been jubilating and celebrating, for Salt Lake has received its first locomotive with the completion of the line which connects it with the Pacific Road. In the work completed to-day, which gave cause for the celebration just closing, there is much to command admiration.

THE NEW LINE.

When it was decided to run the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads around the north end of Salt Lake, instead of through this city and around the south end of the Lake, the Mormon leaders immediately saw the necessity of running a branch line from this point to connect with the great through trunk; for they were too shrewd not to perceive its commercial advantages, and were not over well pleased at the main line passing so far north of their capital. So, last Winter, a company was organized, under an act of the Territorial Legislature, to construct a line to Ogden. The work on the Central and the Union Pacific Roads employed all the available Mormon labor until Summer fairly set in, and it was not until June last that ground was broken and the work of grading commenced. The line is thirty-seven miles in length, its northern terminus being at the junction of the overland line. It runs past several thriving Mormon settlements—Kaysville, Farmington, Centreville and Bountiful, and passes through one of the most fertile portions of the Territory. One noteworthy fact concerning its construction is, that it was graded and the track laid without money, the iron and rolling stock being supplied by the Union Pacific in pay for work done in the construction of that line. The grading on this branch line was taken in small contracts by men who were willing to take their pay in shares in the stock of the road, and the men who did the work of track laying expressed their willingness to wait for their pay until the road was working and earning, while the officers were all interested by being shareholders.

LAYING THE LAST RAIL.

To-day the work was completed, and invitations having been dispatched to prominent railroad men connected with the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads to attend the celebration, one o'clock was appointed for the ceremonies attending the laying of the last rail and driving the last spike. Somebody has said that the English cannot do anything of importance without having a display of roast beef and the other eleteeros that tempt gustativeness, and that Americans under similar circumstances indulge in a round of speeches. Now, the Mormons add to the speeches, prayers; and so a chaplain for the occasion figured among the foremost of those engaged in the celebration. Again, these curious people have a notion that everything should bear the inscription, "Holiness to the Lord." The last spike that was to fasten the last rail was of Utah iron, which shows that however little that branch of mining, as well as others, has been developed here, iron ore exists and can be made into the serviceable metal in Utah. The spike was polished and bore on the top "Holiness to the Lord: Union Central Railroad," with a beehive. A few minutes past 2 P. M it was driven home by BRIGHAM YOUNG, President of the line, which was followed by thirty-seven guns, one for each mile of the road. Telegrams announcing the fact were immediately dispatched to the chief of the Mormon Churches in Europe, Apostle ALBERT CARRINGTON; to the delegate for Utah at Washington, Hon. W. H. HOOPER, and to San Francisco; for all the world should know that Utah had a railroad. An assemblage of about 15,000 people had collected, and on the platform car from which the speeches were to be made were the chief dignitaries of the Mormon Church: BRIGHAM YOUNG, its President; his Counsellors George A. Smith and D. H. Wells; Apostles O. Pratt, J. Taylor, W. Woodruff, G. Q. Cannon, B. Young, Jr., the officers of the line, a number of gentlemen connected with the Pacific Railroads, General GIBBON, Colonel HAMCOCK, Colonel SPENCER and a number of other officers from Camp Douglas, the military post at Salt Lake and others. Telegrams expressing regret at not being able to attend were received from ex-Governor STANFORD, of California, President of the Central Pacific Railroad; A. M. TOWNE, General Superintendent of the same line, and other individuals. Music was supplied by the band of the Seventh United States Infantry from Camp Douglas and three Mormon bands, and interspersed the speeches.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S SPEECH.

The first speech should have been delivered by the President of the road, BRIGHAM YOUNG, but he was suffering from a cold, so his speech was read by Mr. CANNON, after the dedicatory prayer. The speech, which had the merit of brevity, reviewed the condition of the country when settled by the Mormons, the state of poverty in which the settlers had to commence making homes here, and their having been driven from their homes and robbed of their possessions when they were compelled to wander westward. They had not received assistance from their neighbors in building cities, towns and settlements, and performing the works of various kinds which are now to be seen as evidences of their industry. And they had just completed thirty-seven miles of a railroad, and that without the Territory, or any county or city in it having incurred debt; and if the Utah Central is in debt, it is in debt to no one but the Mormons; a statement that was received with tremendous cheers. He said they were now asking the parent Government for a State Government, and thought the work they had just completed without subsidy or aid was evidence they could care for themselves. The people who had helped to build the road were thanked for the share they had taken in the work, and thanks were also tendered to the Union Pacific for favors received. Then followed speeches by the Vice-President of the road, W. JENNINGS, a leading merchant of the city; by its General Superintendent, J. A. YOUNG; by Colonel R. C. CARR and Engineer MORRIS, of the Union Pacific Railroad; by Apostle JOHN TAYLOR, and by Mr. CAMPBELL, of the Union Central Railroad; all congratulatory, complimentary and expressing the hope that the line now completed would soon be extended to pass through the Territory southwards to the Colorado River. Music interspersed the speeches, preceded by artillery practice, plenty of hurrahing and hat waving, more praying to call down additional blessings, and the ceremonies at the terminus concluded.

ILLUMINATION AND BALL.

At night there was a raid made on candles and kerosene lamps, gas being an institution which must soon follow the railroad, and a general illumination was the result, with transparencies, mottoes, and other means of testifying general satisfaction. The grand ball was held in the theatre, and there, in the dance, sectional feelings and partizan views were, for the time, blended harmoniously together. Mormon dignitaries, Gentile individuality, Federal officials, and Uncle Sam's uniforms comingling fraternally together.

IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK.

I have dwelt thus on this subject, for it really is more important than it would be had it occurred in any other part of the national domain. Salt Lake, the isolated and exclusive, as it has been often designated, has voluntarily linked itself with New-York and San Francisco by an iron band. No longer "a thousand miles from anywhere," with a painful and tedious journey between it and civilization east or west, it is now within less than a week of the Empire City. Our country is making history rapidly, and a very short time must see great changes in Utah without Congress having recourse to harsh repressive measures, and the line of railroad completed to-day, a consequence of the Pacific Railroad, will exercise a powerful influence in bringing about the changes that are inevitable.

A QUIET MOVEMENT.

I may say, in closing, that a rather novel mass meeting is to be held here on Thursday, the 13th, which should have the assistance of the Screws. Elsewhere it would likely be called a convention, but here it is simply a mass meeting. The ladies are to assemble in force and express themselves on the bill introduced to the Committee on Territories by Mr. CULLOM, its Chairman, for the suppression of polygamy. It will be something new to have Anglo-Saxon women meet in deliberative body to give publicity to their views on polygamy, and so the move excites considerable comment even here.

CURRENT NOTES.

Elgin, Ill., now fines any person selling pork not inspected by the City Paymaster.

Chicago complains of a scarcity of fifteen cent scrip.

General PILLOW has taken to his bed in Memphis, Tenn., sick.

Professor AGASSIZ is not yet well enough to speak in public.

Massachusetts confesses a thief who stole the oars and towline of one of the Hibernia belonging to its Humane Society.

Orders have been received at the Philadelphia Navy Yard to complete the first-class steam frigate *Antietam* at the earliest date possible.

Major-General HENRY A. BARNUM was dined by members of his staff, in Syracuse, on Saturday evening.

A woman of 45 has caused the arrest of a youth of 20, in Detroit, on the charge of seduction.

The members of the Wisconsin Legislature are all carpet baggers—not a native of the State among them.

Governor FAIRCHILD recommends that the Legislature of Wisconsin submit to the people a constitutional amendment abolishing the Grand Jury system.

New-London, Conn., has a Niagara Debating Society, so named, perhaps, because its members indulge in a torrent of words, and one is deafened by their roar.

Farm lands in the vicinity of Fort Scott, Kansas, may be bought for from $12 to $20 per acre. Unimproved lands, within twelve miles, may be bought for $5 to $7 per acre.

The Detroit *Post* announces the death of Mrs. CONNELL, in that city, on Friday, at the age of 110 years. She had been in the enjoyment of continuous good health up to the present Winter.

A bill is before the South Carolina Legislature providing for the relief of farmers, by making advances, and the appointment of State agents in each county to recommend those worthy of assistance.

The Detroit *Advertiser* alludes thus to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts: "He is the perpendicular of the Senate and all opinions adverse to his are too apt to be accounted by him as fatal deflections from the right line."

The losers by the Boylston Bank robbery, Boston, offer twenty-five per cent. of the money recovered, "as a reward;" the thieves want fifty per cent. So there is a falling out, and yet honest men do not get their due. The directors of the bank have offered no reward.

Miss ELLEN HOLT was somewhat injured by an accident in the New-Orleans Academy, on Thursday evening last. A portion of the machinery fell upon her, and prevented her filling her part in the rest of the play, as was announced to the audience.

President PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, of the University of Wisconsin, caught cold while attending Congressman HOPKINS' funeral last week, and had a severe attack of bleeding at the lungs. He is now better and attending to his duties.

A Boston paper "suspects" that, setting prudeisaide, the Metropolis would be willing to exchange even its precious jewel, Central Park, "for the beautiful necklace of villages which Boston flashes in the admiring eyes of her guests." And yet Boston is exerting herself to the utmost to swallow her entire necklace, calling the process annexation.

Toronto papers report that Rev. GRENVILLE J. CHESTER has forwarded from England to Dr. WILSON, for presentation to the Toronto University, a portion of an ancient Hebrew MS. of the book of Genesis, which was found in the dry wall of a mosque, at Cairo, in Egypt. The MS. has no vowel points, nor any division of chapters or verses.

We learn from the Worcester *Spy* that nearly all the weavers in the Wauskuck and Olneyville Mills, who struck about two weeks ago, on account of a reduction of ten per cents on their wages, returned to work on Monday morning at the reduced rates. A few still hold out, and express a determination to emigrate sooner than yield.

York, Me., was the first city chartered in this country. Now it is a country village of 800 voters. Its name was first Agamenticus, then the city of Gorges or Gorgiana, then York. The charter is copied into the town records, which are still preserved, notwithstanding Indian devastations by which many valuable public documents were lost.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the President tendered the Judgeship to Mr. STANTON, through the Attorney-General, some weeks before he was recommended to do so by the Republicans in Congress, and that as long ago as last Summer, while Mr. STANTON was in New-England, the same official indicated to him thy purpose of General GRANT. Mr. STANTON received it with much pleasure, and trusted his health would enable him to enter upon its duties.

The Burning of the Steamship *Enterprise*.

From the Galveston (Texas) Bulletin, Jan. 11.

The steamship *Enterprise*, of the consolidated New-York line, which was cleared by her agents, Messrs. T. H. McMAHAN & Co., on Tuesday last for New-York, with a cargo of 1,012 bales of cotton, and a lot of green salted and dry hides, had been detained in the Roads on account of unfavorable weather, but was endeavoring yesterday and last night to get to sea, a pilot having been on board the day and night. About 8 o'clock P. M., fire was discovered in the cotton which was stowed in the neighborhood of the coal bunker, on the port side. Steps were at once taken to attempt to extinguish it, by using the steam pumps and all other means by which water could be applied, holes being cut in the bulkheads for the purpose. This being found to be of no avail, steam was then turned on by means of pipes which had been prepared for the purpose, but even this proved useless, the flames making steady progress in spite of every effort to overcome them.

About 1 o'clock this morning information was brought to the city, and the steamtug *Lone Star* was dispatched to render assistance. It being found impossible to check the flames, attention was given to saving as much of the cargo as possible. Some 150 bales of cotton were taken off and brought to town by the *Lone Star*, together with the crew and their effects, which were saved. The personal effects of the officers, together with the chronometer and nautical instruments, were saved. A box of specie, which was on the freight, was also saved. When the *Lone Star* left the *Enterprise* the flames were so fierce that Captain SINCLAIR was obliged to cut the lines by which he was fast, in order to get away. A schooner was alongside when he left, taking off some green salted hides which were on the forward deck of the steamship. The vessel is still burning as we go to press, and will prove a total loss. The *Enterprise* was built at Mystic, Conn., in 1864, rated A1½, was of 892 tons burden, and was owned by CHARLES MALLORY. The value of the vessel is estimated by the agent of the underwriters to be from $100,000 to $150,000. Her cargo was valued as about $125,000. The principal shippers were Messrs. T. H. McMAHAN & Co., 301 bales cotton; J. SESSUMS & Co., 28 bales cotton; J. AIKEN, 200 bales cotton; W. H. SELLERS, 14 bales cotton; J. C. & S. R. SMITH, 40 bales cotton, and J. H. MERCALF, 40 bales cotton. The origin of the fire is unknown, but we are informed by one of the officers of the vessel that it could not possibly have been communicated by the fires in the furnaces under the boilers.

Electric Steel Wheels.

The substitution of iron for wood wheels, especially in the artillery service, has been declared for a long time, and the certainty of its ultimate adoption has been indulged in pretty generally by those best able to form an opinion; but while the advantages to be derived from this change have been well known, there have existed hitherto some awkward objections which it is now believed are removed by a recent invention of Colonel Clerk, R. A., F. R. S., the superintendent of the carriage department, Royal Arsenal. Iron wheels have great strength, admit of simple construction, and hence of rapid and easy repair on service, while their great endurance fits them for being stored any length of time, and yet be always in a condition suitable for immediate use; on the other hand, wood wheels are perishable, and admit of less easy repair when injured, but they are light and very elastic—qualities which are most essential, and which have never been possessed by any with iron wheels hitherto tried, so far as is known. Elasticity, while it dispenses with the necessity of employing large dimensions, and consequently excessive weight, enables a wheel to retain its form and strength while subjected to the constant vibration arising from running on rough and uneven roads, and also lessens the force of draught in a manner material depending on the number of various obstacles. It is the embodiment of this principal of elasticity, which constitutes the peculiar feature of Colonel CLERK's invention. He uses the steel elastic spokes in lieu of the numerous narrow and very springy leaf spokes, each spoke being a pair of leaves, meeting at the rim and strutting apart at the nave as far as it will admit. By this means the load which rests on the nave becomes suspended on springs, the upper spokes being in tension, while the lower ones are under compression, and as the wheel passes over various obstacles, giving rise to different degrees of concussion, or thrusts, the elastic spokes yield sufficiently to save the wheel from permanent injury, and are sufficiently stiff to prevent all objectionable distortion. A pair of wheels have been constructed, and will undergo a severe trial, having been placed on a 12-pounder field carriage, and from some preliminary experiments it is believed they will prove completely successful; of course the principle is suitable for any description of wheel, and the spokes may be made of any form of spring, and it is not too much to expect that if adopted under the sanction of Government it will lead to its general adoption for carriages of all kinds.

TAXATION.

Taxation of Farms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you advocate a diminution of taxes, perhaps it may not be deemed intrusive for the owner of a farm to state one or two facts in order to show the propriety of such a course. Twenty-eight years ago, when I bought my farm, the taxes amounted to about $60 per annum, and the School tax to about $6, whereas now the taxes on the same farm are $600 a, and the School tax about $36. Wheat here is $1.05 per bushel, and oats 45 cents. This last harvest men required 50 shillings and board for a day's work—equal to $2 per day. No farming—if anything is to be allowed in the shape of interest on the purchase-money of the farm—can bear such imposts and charges with farm products at such a price. H. SCHEIDER.

SENECA Co., N. Y., Friday Jan. 14, 1870.

Mr. Boutwell's Policy—Opinion of an Eminent Financier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice with pleasure your leader in the Times of the 12th, on "Mr. BOUTWELL's Plea for Oppressive Taxation." If his policy led in the direction of specie payments, there would be some justification for it, but it does not. He weakens the Treasury by sales of gold, and does not contract the currency. Taking up long bonds with his surplus revenue is very injurious to the current business of the country. He bears down the price of gold, producing all the evils in depressing the price which would attend a contraction of the currency, without any of its benefits. A moderate contraction of the currency and a greater accumulation of coin are now necessary to a final resumption of specie payments. It seems to me that we are now no nearer coin payments than we were when Mr. BOUTWELL commenced selling gold and buying long bonds. It is a mistaken policy, oppressive upon industry and production, and ought to be changed.

MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

Taxation or the Tariff.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Overburdened taxpayers will be expected to sing hosannas over the projected abolition of duties on articles, such as bamboos, belladonna, cutgut, dragon's blood, henbane, rose leaves, carraway seeds, shrimps and live turtle. The extinction of the free list, as announced so far, will chiefly benefit certain manufacturing interests, whose claims hitherto in the shape of ultra protective duties, have been responded to by Congress, without reference to the interests of consumers—the people at large.

The simplification of the Custom House system, so far as it goes, is of course a step in the right direction. But as a suffering taxpayer, the modicum of prospective relief foreshadowed by the action of Congress is so infinitesimal that I decline to accept it on that ground altogether. We—and we means a multitude—want some of these taxes taken off altogether, which enrich monopolists and impoverish the people.

We protest against concessions to those favored interests, in the shape of taxation removed from all material used in their manufactures (as proposed in the new free list) while the duties on the imported manufactured article, which competes with the home product, still remain. Let materials are to remain without corresponding reduction. That is neither more nor less than increased taxation.

Amongst these grasping interests are to be found manufacturers so well cared for by the tariff, that they can afford to sell their goods at cheaper rates to foreigners than to Maine—not in palatial mansions on Fifth-avenue, New-York; not in their rivals on Commonwealth-avenue, Boston. But even find them on the dwellings of the middle classes, of farmers, of country storekeepers, of clerks, of widowed boarding house keepers, of the thousands who must have a thick carpet for rooms, mins but all registers.

The tariff on three-ply carpets is about sixty-nine per cent. In other words, and like all the articles in the proposed free list does not pay the cost of collection. Lest it should be asserted that the chief gainers by this prohibitory duty are the wool growers of north, south, east or west, I take leave to inquire of Mr. ELBRIDGE BURLOW who proportion of the duty is paid in the fabrication of four-four three-ply ingrain carpets. Is it not considerably over one-half or two-thirds?

As to the profits on this branch of manufacturing, certain facts admit us behind the scenes, which are more to the purpose than figures. It is not a great while since a New-England corporation, having dividends of 20 per cent. (some say twenty per cent., some said thirty per cent.,) had an inconvenient surplus. It was lent in Wall-street at 5 or 6 per cent., or less, to a house which stopped payment. Besides this corporation a firm of one or more partners have amassed wealth to such extent that the senior invests it in real estate by millions, as lately reported in New-York journals.

These are not the parties oppressed by taxation, and yet the proposed free list is to be a grand boon to them, if there is not a corresponding reduction, at least, of the duties on imported articles of every description. Only when the scant justice is doled out to the consumers, the duty on three-ply ingrain carpets, and indeed on all ingrain carpets, will continue to be as before, equivalent to a prohibition.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Surplus Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The discontent with the income tax is not from unwillingness to pay a proper share; but that which is called an "income" tax is really a tax upon the living expenses of professional men and others who exist by their brains. The allowance of $1,000 is liberal in the country, but here where 10 to 20 per cent. is added for the distribution of the necessaries of life, it is eminently unjust. As an example, a clergyman with $4,000 to $6,000, and living in a parsonage, has $1,000 allowed, when the whole is absolutely necessary to support his family to accord with the place he has to fill. This case is but one of many, and the remedy to be just is this: Lay the tax upon the income over expenses. If the oath is good in one case it will be in the other, and those who can afford will pay.

A TEN-YEAR SUBSCRIBER.

The Income Tax and Unequal Exemptions—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am one of those for whom the subject of reduced taxation has a very practical interest; living on a small fixed income, and finding it hard to make both ends meet. It is upon such that the present high rate of taxation tells most heavily. The point to which I wish to direct attention, however, is not that of reduced taxation generally, but the income tax. This seems the easiest and fairest, but is really harder to pay than a larger indirect tax, because it comes all at once every year. Still, I see that it should not be abolished. Reduction to three per cent. would be a great boon. But there is another way of mitigating its hardship. Now, a uniform deduction of $1,000 is made from all incomes. I suggest that the difference should be made, according to the number of persons dependent on the income. If A, a bachelor, has a gross income of $2,000, but his property is charged with the payment of $1,000 per annum for the support of his mother, he is more fairly taxed than B, with the same income, having a wife and any number of children, adding there than $1,000 to his expenses, pays $60. Is this just? And would it not be possible to exempt, say $600, for the person taxed, and $600 for each adult, and $400 for each child, whose support is legally chargeable upon the person taxed?

A SMALL TAXPAYER.

The Income Tax and Family Expenses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The people heartily sympathize with your efforts to lighten taxation, and earnestly hope that they may be attended with success; but if the income tax is to be retimposed, one injustice at least should be avoided. I refer to the unequal burdens imposed in consequence of the uniformity of the tax. It particularly affects individuals with small incomes; for instance, a man whose family is so large that it requires close figuring to make the total receipts pay the necessary expenses, and having expended the whole amount for them, thereby aiding the industries and adding to the revenues of the country, should not be compelled to pay any percentage on any portion of this sum as an "income" (!) tax. It seems that justice would require that a sliding scale should be adopted, making an additional exemption for each person dependent for support on the individual taxed. If you will link your great pecuniary ability in this direction you will have the gratitude of a large class of fellow-citizens.

THE CALIFORNIA MINES.

Review of the Operations During the Year 1869—Prospects for the Future.

From the San Francisco Alta, Jan. 9.

There was no important change of general character in the gold mining industry of California in 1869, except a slight decline in placer productions, the precise amount of which is not ascertainable, and a slight increase in the yield of the quartz mines. The treasury expenses were $27,287,111, and the receipts were $21,292,969, including about $19,000,000 from Nevada, $4,139,466 imports and $8,862,889 brought by coast steamers, mostly from Oregon and Idaho.

One of the chief events of the year has been the resumption of profitable work on the Mariposa estate, which had not produced enough to pay its taxes since the last year. The Pioneer Gold Mine, which yielded a great revenue under the management of PARK, is neglected; but the Fine Tree, the Josephine and the Mariposa, which paid him very little, are now yielding finely. The Mariposa Mill has twenty-five stamps running by wet process, and twenty-five more are to be added in the Spring. The quartz ranges in yield from $12 to $18 per ton. A large body of ore is in sight. The Benton Mills have sixty-one stamps (including twenty-five started lately) running. All are that averages $18 per ton, mostly from two large pay chutes, each 800 feet long horizontally, and five feet wide on the Fine Tree. Mining expenses at the Benton Mill is $4 for extraction, 60 cents for transportation, and $1 25 for pulverization and amalgamation by the wet process, making $6 15 as the total expense per ton. The expense of pulverization and amalgamation is $2 25 more per ton by the dry process; but the gain in yield is considered to be enough to justify the preference of that mode of working the rock containing the gold in very fine particles. We have no statistics of the total yield, but the eighty-six stamps must crush about seventy tons per day, or at the rate of $378,000 in 300 working days.

The Eureka Mine, at Grass Valley, produced $975,000 gross, and $360,000 for the year ending on the 30th of last September. The number of tons quarried was not ascertained, but been worth $21 50; the cost of mining and milling, $9 50 per ton. In the last three months the clean ups have been as follows: Oct. 23, $96,280; Nov. 9, $10,128; Nov. 30, $12,816; Nov. 24, $90,159; Dec. 18, $83,690 41; Dec. 31, $90,000; sulphurets, $6,350; total, $188,350. The dividends have been $30,000 for each of the last three months.

The following figures show the gross yield, the number of tons worked and the dividends monthly of the Amador:

Months.	Gross Yield.	Tons Worked.	Dividends.
January	$7,521 18	2,925	$12,000
February	6,670 68	2,527	12,000
March	6,248 47	2,700	12,000
April	6,242 47	2,670	12,000
May	7,178 70	2,700	12,000
June	6,924 24	2,700	12,000
July	6,797 94	2,718	12,000
August	6,329 32	2,700	12,000
September	6,040 43	2,610	12,000
October	6,262 41	2,700	12,000
November	6,400	2,700	12,000
December	6,721 97	2,160	12,000
Total	$83,703 68	31,510	$378,000

The gross yield was $26 06 per ton; the net, $11 95.

The product of the Sierra Buttes Mine for the last year has been $811,000, and the dividends $132,000. The average yield of the quartz is about $15 50 per ton. There are 40,000 feet of quartz in sight, enough to keep the present mills running for three years. The Alaska Mine is producing $4,000 per month gross, and the Brush Creek Mine is credited with a yield of $108,000 in the twelve months ending Sept. 18.

The Idaho Mine, in the year ending October last, crushed 9,000 tons and extracted $306,745; or $33 95 gross per ton. The cost of mining and milling was $11 67 per ton. The dividends were about $16,000 per month, and the rock is now better than ever before. The Allison Mine has crushed some rich rock from the dump and from the old levels, but is not yet fairly reopened. We have no late figures from the Confidence Mine of Tuolumne County, which is adding to aggregate producing about $20,000 per month. The Sonoma Mine, which long occupied a leading place in that county, is now producing little or nothing.

The Keystone, of Amador, is being enlarged to double its capacity, so as to run forty stamps. It is now producing, with twenty stamps, until within a few weeks, when it is shut down, $25,000 gross and $15,000 net per month. The Keystone, of Sierra, which turned out $60,000 per month for a short time last Summer, was stopped by the water, and production will not be resumed until a drain tunnel now in progress is finished, and that will require six months or more. The Crescent, of Plumas County, after having passed through some strange vicissitudes of prosperity and adversity, resumed work in June, running only sixteen of its thirty-two stamps. Two months were spent in repairing, and in the four months of work $36,000 were extracted, the yield per ton was from $12 to $15, and the total expense of mining and milling is reported to have been $8 per ton.

The Oaks and Reese Mill crushed 3,000 tons, and extracted $120,220 10 in 1869, an average of $40 07 per ton. The mill has twenty-eight stamps, of which twelve first commenced work a month since. The Union Hill Mine, which has lately been sold to an English company, cleaned up for December $18,000, of which forty per cent. is profit. The mining has been carried on on exceeded $12,000 before. The Empire, North Star and Banner Mines are at work, but we have no figures from them.

The consumption of dynam, or giant powder, and the employment of single-hand drills, have kept getting ground steadily, and, in some lands of rock, they have enabled the mineowners to make important reductions in the expense of extraction. In May there was an excitement at Grass Valley in consequence of the formation of a league among the miners to prevent others from working for less than $3 50 per day, and from using dynamite. Threatening messages repeatedly used violence against those who refused to comply their rules, but they found public opinion against them, and they disavowed a resort to force. Quiet has now been restored, and in most of the mines there is no opposition to dynam. There is a fair prospect that the gold production of 1870 will be larger than that of 1869.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Committees Announced—Bills Introduced—Women's Rights and the Bible.

The New-Jersey Senate met in the State House, Trenton, at 10 A. M. yesterday. The President announced the following Committees:

On Judiciary—Hopper, Nixon and Little.
Education—Rice, Settle and Bird.
Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes—Bird, Settle and Laskill.
Municipal Corporations—N. D. Taylor, J. W. Taylor and Wiley.
Agriculture—Bird, Torrey and Cole.
Elections—Little, Cobb and Laskill.
Claims and Pensions—Bowne, J. W. Taylor and Bird.
Militia—Wiley, Adams and Laskill.
Engrossed Bills—Wolverton, Adams and Brinckerhoff.
Miscellaneous Business—Bowne, Hopkins and N. D. Taylor.
Unfinished Business—Cole, Nixon and Bowne.
Miscellaneous Corporations—Rice, Torrey and Wolverton.
Banks and Insurance—Hopper and N. D. Taylor.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

After the announcement of committees, a petition was presented by Mr. NIXON from the Woman's Association of Vineland, asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the State, making it lawful for women to vote. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

BIBLES.

The following letter was read:

Hon. Amos Robbins, President of the Senate:

SIR: Having read the resolution in the Senate from Cape May desired to have the Bible introduced in the Senate, I have purchased Bibles for the benefit of the Senate, and allow me, sir, as an entire stranger to all the Senators except the Senator from Mercer, to present said Bibles to them. I trust that you will accept them in behalf of yourself and your honorable Senatorial associates.

Very respectfully yours,

SARAH S. STAFFORD.

Mr. BIRD, from Cape May, offered a resolution of acceptance and thanks, which was adopted.

After the transaction of some other important business the Senate adjourned to meet to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

The House.

The House of Assembly convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when the following bills were introduced:

Authorizing certain townships to subscribe to the capital stock of the Passaic Railroad; a supplement to the charter of the City of Newark; to authorize the incorporation and transfer of the Lodi Branch Railroad.

COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

The House held a short session on Monday night, when the following Standing Committees were announced:

Judiciary—Valentine, Hence, Smith, Burnett, Brinkerhoff.
Corporations—Clark, Dunham, Maxwell, Pugsley, Jarvis.
Municipal Corporations—Bowne, Hawkins, Winton, Bailey, Kimball.
Ways and Means—Van Meter, Gummere, Hetzel, Beach, Runyon.
Agriculture—Burrell, Titus, Hopper, Stacks, Allcott.
Education—Gummere, Brown of Middlesex, Murphy, Wesley, Lansing.
Elections—Wolverton, Lair, Dunham, Beakenow.
Engrossed Bills—Maxwell, Lair, Pettenger, Gurney of Sussex, Stacks.
Militia—Bush, Valentine, Brown of Middlesex, Shind, Hankins.
Banks and Insurance—Starr, Farrell, Silverthorn, Sayre, Gurney of Passaic.
Claims and Pensions—Patterson, Silverthorn, Perkins, Alcott, Evans.
Unfinished Business—Beakenow, Bowne, Patterson, Wesley, Gray.
Incidental Expenses—Hooper, Brown of Monmouth, Bayne, Bunnell, Beasley.
Miscellaneous Business—Lair, French, Blanchard, Phenix, Gray.
Supreme Court—Brinkerhoff, Winton, Wurdman, Overheiser, Smith.
Penal Bills—Williams, Farrell, Prance, Harding, Drake.
Stationery—Hobbs, Aycrigg, Hudson, Williams, Norris.

DIVORCE LAWYERS.

The Best Method of Obtaining Divorces in Another State—Advertisements to Investigate the Matter Thoroughly—How Divorce Lawyers Advertise Their Business.

ORSON A. HOUSE, an attorney and counselor at law in this City, for a long time past has been in the habit of advertising his business in one of the New-York journals in the following language: "Absolute divorces obtained in different States; legal separation, desertion, &c., a specialty; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, No. — Nassau-street."

As already published in the TIMES the above-named attorney and counselor had charge for the plaintiff of an action for divorce, as alleged, on the ground of adultery. It was entitled CHARLOTTE E. NICHOLS vs. ALEXANDER R. NICHOLS. The judgment roll was filed in the County Clerk's office of this City, and judgment entered thereon for the plaintiff on the 15th day of July last. Some time after a motion was made in behalf of the defendant to have the decree of divorce set aside, on the ground of fraud on the part of the attorney and counselor, Mr. HOUSE, and subsequently a motion was made at the General Term of the Supreme Court to have Mr. HOUSE thrown over the Bar, as it is familiarly termed, for malfeasance in office. The order to show cause, which was granted by the then Justice Sutherland, set forth, among other, that Mr. HOUSE, in the commission of the chargeable malfeasance as an attorney and counselor of the Court, is that he practiced fraud and imposed upon the Court in initiating and conducting the prosecution of a false and groundless action for an unworthy and venal purpose; second, that HOUSE fraudulently attempted to conceal his connection with the divorce suit of NICHOLS vs. NICHOLS, by causing it to be instituted in the name of another attorney, and by procuring such attorney to lend him the use of his name for the purpose of the suit." The next charge is that Mr. HOUSE connived and conspired with one EDWARD GERHARD to procure false evidence in the suit of NICHOLS vs. NICHOLS, wherein, that HOUSE procured an affidavit, purporting to have been sworn to by one DAVID J. FRIGE as to the service of the summons and complaint upon Mr. ALEXANDER R. NICHOLS, when Mr. HOUSE at the time well knew that such affidavit was not in fact made, nor was it verified by FRIGE. The first charge is of malfeasance in that HOUSE caused the fictitious affidavit of FRIGE to be used in motion in the Supreme Court, thus imposing upon the Presiding Judge. The next charge against the accused lawyer is that he procured a person under a false name to appear and testify as a witness before referees who had been duly appointed in the Nicholls divorce case, and that the person testified to facts which HOUSE must have known were false. The last charge made against Mr. HOUSE in the order of the General Term of the Supreme Court to show cause is, that he has been guilty of disreputable and disgraceful conduct as an attorney and counselor in publishing advertisements in a certain daily journal, the New-York *Herald*, and then follows the advertisement, which we have given in the beginning of this article.

After a long argument by counsel, at the last General Term, the Court took the papers and reserved its decision. Yesterday the Court, composed of Presiding Judge INGRAHAM and Judges BARNARD and BRADY, gave the following decision:

IN the matter of ORSON A. HOUSE, &c., the denial of the charges in the affidavits now on file, and is not therefore entitled to consideration. The affidavits are such as render it proper that they should be thoroughly examined, and the testimony taken in a proper manner. For the purpose a reference is ordered, and it is ordered that Mr. HENRY SCOLL, Esq., do take and report the same at the next term, with his opinion thereon. Mr. WALTER is assigned to attend to the same in behalf of the application.

Farmers' Club of the American Institute.

The usual weekly meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute was held at Room No. 21 of the Cooper Institute, yesterday afternoon. Mr. N. C. ELY, Chairman, presided. A gentleman from Knoxville, Tenn., wrote that the sorghum crop will grow tea. Dr. SMITH made an interesting discourse on the value of bones for manure. A Mr. LACE had slaughtered two pigs, nine months old, which dressed 415 and 391 pounds. Mr. GURNEY read an interesting essay on imported stock in this country. Mr. BEECHER moved a resolution, which was carried, asking that a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress setting forth the necessity for a reduction of the duty of twenty per cent. levied on imported stock. Messrs. LYMAN, CURTIS, READE, BRACKETT and CHANDLER were appointed such a committee.

Embezzlement of $2,000 by an Employee—The Guilty Party Arrested.

ALBERT NAST, formerly a bookkeeper in the employ of a lead pipe company at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, was arrested in Albany on Saturday and brought to this City. When he was arraigned before Justice BIXBY, of the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of embezzling $2,000 from his employer, NAST had been for the time being in the Company's establishment in Sixth-avenue, and some suspicion having arisen with regard to his management, his accounts were examined into and the defalcation discovered, he having in the meantime fled from the City. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Chess.

The tournament of the New-York Chess Club, which will close on the 25th instant, is progressing slowly but steadily. The main interest is now centered on the play of the Boston champion, Mr. WARE, and on that of Dr. BARNETT, of this City, both of whom, having won sixteen games and lost five, are contending for the honor of obtaining the second prize. The laurels will without doubt receive the third, as Messrs. J. THOMPSON and B. LEWIS, although far in advance of all the other players, cannot hope to gain a prize. Captain MACKENZIE heads the list, and without some unexpected changes, will obtain the first prize, notwithstanding the fact that he has given the odds of pawn and move to every competitor. This is not to be wondered at, as the Captain has distinguished himself when opposed to several of the European celebrities, including the renowned Herr ANDERSSEN, when he was engaged in a set match at the trifling odds of pawn and move.

A Reduction of Ferry Fares Called For by the Mayor and Comptroller.

The Union Ferry Company, some time ago, applied for a renewal of the lease of the property held by them on the East River, on account of the expenses which they will have to incur in building a new ferry house at Fulton Ferry, when the present premises are taken by the New-York Bridge Company, and gave as an additional reason why the franchise should be granted that they were not running these ferries for the purpose of making money.

Subsequently, a further hearing has occurred in the Mayor and Comptroller of this City by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, those officials have taken the Company at their word, and propose to lease the Catharine, Fulton, Wall, South and Hamilton Ferries to them from the 1st of May next, if they will agree to do so with the condition they agree to reduce the fare for foot passengers to one cent, and make a reduction of fifty per cent. on the fare charged for horses and vehicles. They say they are satisfied that the ferry franchises in the hands of the City authorities should be disposed of at the lowest rates of fare consistent with the safety and efficiency of the ferries' service, and that the present rates are a severe tax on the working people, and on all who participate in commercial traffic between the City and Brooklyn.

The Case of the Ship John Bertram.

In the morning journals, yesterday, there was made a great mistake in narrating the case of the ship *John Bertram*, Captain H. PETERSEN, from Hamburg. The story that there were 448 passengers in the steerage is untrue. The occupants of the steerage numbered only 108, the remainder being first and second cabin passengers. The passage from Hamburg occupied, in all, 16 days, the ship having met with most tempestuous weather in the North Sea, carrying away spars, and tearing her sails into ribbons. The *John Bertram* left Hamburg for New-York on the 3d of October last. After having survived the terrible tempests which overtook her in the North Sea,

lion to one million of dollars will be required, and the matter will have to be pressed with more energy than at present.

In the meantime, Messrs. August Belmont, R. L. Stuart and James Lenox, who had been elected members of the Association, have declined the honor conferred upon them.

SMALLPOX.

Present Status of the Disease—Precautions Taken Against It.

The efforts to create the impression that smallpox is now prevalent in New-York in epidemic form, or that there is any danger that the disease will become so, will in the end be futile, for the sufficient reason that they do not rest upon facts. But for the energetic measures of Sanitary Superintendent Harris, and the prompt action of the Board of Health in clothing him with all necessary powers in the premises, the disease might have become dangerous to the public and given good reason for the alarm that now exists.

The general facts in the case are so simple as to be easily understood. There is not now and there has not been at any time during the season any general diffusion of smallpox over the City. On the contrary, all the cases have been developed in the densely populated quarters of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards and in a small corner of the Tenth Ward. Almost without exception the cases have appeared among the foreign population who have been landed but a short time, and imperfect vaccination is given as, beyond dispute, the occasion of these. As to the present status of the disease, it is only necessary to state that there are now 141 cases in the City; that the disease is evidently on the wane, and that it is expected that the present week will show a very material diminution in the mortality and in the number of new cases. Dr. Harris is still, however, using the same precautions and vigilance as though his enemy was actively aggressive, and mainly from his efforts to ward off a possible danger has arisen a senseless panic. One of the chief difficulties in his way is securing the isolation of the disease when a case occurs in a large tenement house. Notwithstanding the fact that he is able to demonstrate from the official statistics that the chances of recovery are nearly twice as great in hospital as in the homes of the patients, their friends and relatives will rarely consent to their removal. Dr. Harris, however, imperatively requires that the disease shall be removed from the shopping streets of the infected quarter, so that the danger of its spreading by contagion may be considerably lessened.

It may be added that there has not, for a long time past, been any reason for special alarm as to smallpox in this City. During the fifteen months ending Jan. 1, there were 1,1[illegible] cases in the City, of which [illegible] terminated fatally.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Brady, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated.

Nos.		Nos.	
42	Tracy vs. Altmayer.	111	Baker vs. Byrne.
74	Lindsley vs. European Pet. Co.	112	Ballon vs. Byrne.
85	Spass vs. Lyons.	113	Continental Nat'l Bk. vs. Nat'l Bk. of Commonwealth.
221	Murray vs. Receiver of Harmony Ins. Co.	114	Giro vs. Halstead.
90	Guiterman vs. Waterhouse.	116	Parker, Jr., vs. Brett.
100	Bailey vs. Martin.	117	Bernstein vs. Dommler.
101	Harden vs. Bowen.	84	Platt vs. Lippman.
104	Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler.	118	Hartshorn vs. Taylor.
105	Fraser vs. Freeman.	119	Platt, Receiver, vs. Crawford.
106	Ackerman vs. Ackerman.	120	Same vs. Same.
107	Bartlett vs. Chase.	121	Platt, Receiver, vs. Spinola.
108	Gilman vs. Gilman, Ex'r.	122	Platt, Receiver, vs. Crawford.
110	Same vs. Same.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
28	Glen vs. Flood.	120	Wood vs. Palmer.
35	Lee vs. Birdsall.	132	Viele vs. Viele.
48	Glessland vs. Miller.	137	Weeks vs. Edwards.
81	Denny vs. Dickinson.	138	Rennie vs. Diggles.
82	Tracy vs. Northrup.	139	Rennie vs. Smith.
90	Stevens vs. Coulter.	141	Kircher vs. Strack.
92	The Mayor, &c., vs. The Beach Pneumatic Transit Co.	142	Reuter vs. Isenter.
		167	Kellogg vs. Cooper.
95	O'Donnell vs. Martin.	175	In the matter of the petition of E. Smith.
96	Reid vs. Martin.	179	Wilcox vs. Treadwell.
104	Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth.		

The call commences at No. 183—Emma Hoffman vs. William Hoffman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2007	Chapman vs. Douglas.	32	The Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.
809	Sturns vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.	312	The Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.
721	Reed vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	1[illegible]	Langdon vs. Rhind.
1227	Prial vs. Central Park, N. and E. R. R. R. Co.	677	Fisher vs. Luling.
		591	Wehner vs. Smith.
365	Escoffice vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	769	Roosevelt vs. McIntyre.
722	Beloin vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1267	White vs. American Steel Tool Co.
550	Bank of North America vs. Dart.	34	Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Gibney.
705	McColl vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.		

Part II.—Held by Judge Freedman.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1530	Turbett vs. Griffith.	1680	Reiss vs. Vinsinter.
1526	Geller vs. Theiss.	1426	Loif vs. Schoeve.
1404	Abrendorf vs. O'Bryan.	1470	Montana Gold Mining Co. of Colorado vs. Myer.
1552	Penny vs. O'Bryan.	1504	Villars vs. O'Brien.
1664	Young vs. Snedeker.	1702	Sutton vs. Adams.
1708	Scott vs. Fisher.	1722	Ellis vs. Knight.
1714	Moss vs. Gossam.	1760	Astor vs. Rahman.
1696	Harrington vs. Cunningham.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
6728	King vs. Campbell.	6767	Millon vs. Desmond.
27	Claflin vs. Hagan.	6737	Sylvester vs. Jarrett.
6976	Allen vs. Cooper.	111	Seigel vs. Smith.
	Burkhart vs. Tucker.	116	Kilpatrick vs. Brett.
6697	Travers vs. C. F. & N. & E. R. R. Co.	117	Same vs. Same.
6800	Broderick vs. James.	118	Lehr vs. Warren.
6747	Forsch vs. Cohen.	119	Hughes vs. Shuttleworth.
6744	McConnell vs. Reynolds.		

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
41	Aacubetner vs. Masters.	104	Brinkerhoff vs. Stone.
88	McKenny vs. Purcell.	105	Fitzsimmons vs. Bleason.
94	Ferguson vs. Anderson.	106	Knight vs. Silber.
97	Sherman vs. Reddan.	108	Gager vs. Bradford.
98	Schroder vs. Amrein.	109	Hartung vs. Gentil.
99	Alleston vs. Gordon.	110	Jacobs vs. Brown.
100	Sargent vs. Korn.	111	Sahrberg vs. Reiser.
101	Prass vs. Careland.	112	Rodgers vs. Thorp.
102	Mackay vs. Wolff.	113	Kline vs. Levy.
103	Dargan vs. McGowan.	114	Theirs vs. McArthur.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

1.—The People vs. Lydia Ann Griffin; murder.
2.—The People vs. Thomas Connelly; robbery.
3.—The People vs. Israel Fischer; subornation of perjury.
4.—The People vs. Thomas Moore; larceny from the person.
5.—The People vs. Peter Hart; grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 18.

By Judge Cardozo.

Fisher vs. Deutsch; this case is not referable; motion denied without costs.

Francis Snire vs. George O. Jones, and Wm. R. Remain vs. Wm. Stewart; motions granted.

The First National Bank of Ironton, Ohio, vs. Wells; attachment may issue, bailable in $2,000.

Anthony Cooke vs. Warren Leland; referee substituted.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York vs. F. W. Oliver; Lamb vs. Keely; Crandall vs. Roosevelt; Selling vs. Spear; Hall vs. George Kelso, and William S. Corwin vs. Andrew H. Sands; motions granted in each case.

The Union Manufacturing Company vs. Lounsbury; motion denied.

Kohn vs. Kohn; judgment granted.

Osgood vs. Stevens; in the matter of the application of Paul Spofford; Moses Lazarus vs. John Glass, and Mary E. Bracher vs. George Bracher; motions granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Judge Spencer.

White vs. American Steel Tool Company; motion granted.

Staples vs. Erben; motion granted.

Solomon vs. Solomon; judgment vacated and set aside; no costs to either party.

Collins vs. Coar; default opened and judgment set aside without costs to either party.

Robinson vs. Wells; motion granted.

Gamson vs. Dickinson; motion granted.

Hope Mutual Insurance Company vs. Gibney; motion granted.

Goodrich vs. Mason; motion granted.

Leigh vs. Blew; motion granted.

Van Dusen vs. Dambigne; motion granted.

Andrews vs. McCormick; motion granted without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Chief Justice Daly and Judges Loew and Van Brunt. Causes Argued and Decided During January Term.

Murphy vs. De Forrest; judgment affirmed by default.

[illegible]

McGoldrich vs. McArthur; judgment affirmed by default.

Van Tassel vs. McIntosh; judgment reversed.

Same vs. Same; judgment reversed.

Hessmire vs. Duffy; judgment affirmed.

Bradley vs. Godfrey; judgment reversed.

Eddy vs. French; judgment affirmed.

Gillilan vs. The Gould Machine Company of New-Jersey; judgment affirmed by default; allowance denied, but with liberty to ask at Special Term.

New-York Manufacturing Company vs. Moody; judgment affirmed.

Meyer vs. Lovinger; order appealed from affirmed without costs to appellants, with the right to submit the appeal at next General Term if desired.

Note.—The General Term of the Common Pleas has adjourned until the first of this month, having disposed of the entire calendar of 210 causes, except a few important ones in which decision has been reserved. On the last of the month the Court will render further decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Terhune vs. Terhune; reference ordered.

Reuter vs. Memmerling; motion granted; defendant to stipulate not to sue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PATENT SHADES—INFRINGEMENT.

Stewart Hartshorn vs. Lemon A. Tripp et al.—This was a bill in equity for an injunction and an account of profits, founded on an alleged infringement of reissued letters patent granted to the plaintiff Aug. 27, 186[illegible], for an improved shade fixture, on the surrender of letters patent, granted to him as inventor, Oct. 11, 1864. The invention, as stated in the specification, relates to an improvement in that class of shade fixtures in which the shade roller is provided with a spiral spring for the purpose of automatically winding up the shade, and consists of an apparatus by means of which the shade may be stopped and retained at any desired height by a simple manipulation of the shade. The defendants contended that the mode of operation of the shade fixture made by them is so different from that of the fixture made by the plaintiff as to relieve them from the charge of infringement. They also attacked the novelty of the plaintiff's invention, producing testimony to the effect that an apparatus similar in operation to the invention of the plaintiff was in existence thirty-five years ago.

Held by the Court—That the fixture made by the defendants embodies the substance of the invention of the plaintiff. There is no difference between the two modes of operation, so far as regards the real invention of the plaintiff and the scope of the claim of his patent. It may be that there is something in the defendants' arrangement that is patentable as an improvement on the device of the plaintiff, but that gives them no right to use such improvement without the license of the plaintiff, so long as the fixture embodying it contains, as it does, the invention patented by the plaintiff. The infringement by the defendants is therefore established. That invention, as the fixture referred to in the testimony is not shown to have been operated and used in a manner fairly accessible to the public, and passed out of existence giving no hint to any one that it was of any use; and since the plaintiff never had any knowledge of it, it cannot be set up to invalidate his patent. (Gayler vs. Wilder, 10, How 477; Cahoon vs. Ring, 1 Clifford, 592, 611, etc.) There must be a decree for the plaintiff for a perpetual injunction and an account of profits with costs.

For the plaintiff, S. D. Law; for the defendants, C. M. Keller.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Jan. 18.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Brady.

NON-PERFORMANCE OF A CONTRACT FOR THE SALE OF LAND.

Samuel Phillips vs. Noah T. Pike.—This was an action for damages for the non-performance of a contract for the sale of land. The complaint averred that such a contract was made and a note or memorandum thereof executed by the plaintiff in the words and figures following:

Samuel Phillips, Esq.—Dear Sir: In case I advance to you the money, in order to have the deed made to you * * * I shall require you to place in my hands satisfactory collateral security * * * so soon as I can examine in regard to the mortgage from you to me we can close the matter, provided the proposition be satisfactory to both parties. Yours respectfully, NOAH T. PIKE.

The complaint averred that plaintiff then agreed with defendant to purchase said premises and has been ready to perform, &c., but defendant has failed to perform. The defendant demurred to the complaint, and the demurrer was sustained and plaintiff appealed. On the appeal the plaintiff claimed that the allegation of a contract was the allegation of a fact which must be taken as true, notwithstanding any insertion of evidence afterwards improperly in the pleadings, and that therefore the demurrer must be overruled. The Court sustained the demurrer, holding that the allegation was of a contract as contained in a certain letter. That this letter was not a contract but a proposal requiring further assent on the part of its writer to complete it.

Wm. Henry Arnoux for plaintiff-appellant; Tracy and Olmstead for defendant-respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—Jan. 18.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

THE FAT MAN'S HEADQUARTERS IN COURT.

Smith vs. Coe.—This case, already thrice tried, and as frequently fully reported in the columns of the Times, is again for the decision of a jury. The facts may be briefly stated as follows: The plaintiff, holding a lease of the Revere House, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, sublet the premises to the defendant under a lease which contained a condition that the defendant should not take a renewal lease directly from the owners under a penalty of $10,000, to be paid to plaintiff if such direct lease should be obtained. On the 1st of May, 1867, the defendant obtained a lease from Mr. Earle, of Earle's Hotel, who, it appears, had obtained it from the owners. The acceptance of this lease the plaintiff claims to have been a violation of the condition of the lease from him, and a forfeiture of the $10,000, liquidated damages. The claim is resisted on the ground that the lease was not obtained directly from the owners, that the defendant had never had any communication with the owners on the subject, and that, even if he had so obtained it, the provision of the lease from defendant is against public policy, and cannot be enforced.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 18.

Before Chief Justice Daly.

POWER OF CIVIL JUSTICES TO ORDER A NON-SUIT.

Edward H. Gillilan vs. James K. Spratt.—The plaintiff brought suit against the defendant, who was his tenant, to dispossess him from certain premises occupied by him as such. The cause was heard before a Justice of one of the Civil Courts, the proofs introduced and the cause finally submitted for adjudication. Subsequent to such submission, the attorney for plaintiff, with the consent of his client, applied to the Court to enter a non-suit, which was done. Defendant claimed that a non-suit could not be granted at plaintiff's request after submission of the case for final adjudication, and that if so granted without the consent of defendant, it became a judgment in favor of defendant, and a bar to any future action for the same cause between the same parties. An action was subsequently commenced in this Court to recover subsequently accrued rent for the same premises, and a demurrer interposed to the complaint on the ground of the former decision. Chief Justice Daly, in an opinion rendered on this motion, holds that: "The cause having been tried and submitted for a final decision upon the merits, no other disposition of it can be made. If after that the Justice enters an order which he calls a non-suit, it will be regarded as a judgment for the defendant, and will be a bar to another action for the same cause, or of any action for another trial of the same question between the same parties." Judgment for defendant.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Bixby.

There were thirty-nine cases before this tribunal yesterday, eighteen being for petit larceny and twenty-one for assault. Among the sentences were the following:

Hannah Burns, two months in the Penitentiary for keeping a disorderly house in William-street; John Grimes, six months in the Penitentiary for making an assault on Rudolf Strang; Philip Winslow, a Sixth Ward rough, four months in the Penitentiary for assaulting persons in the street.

The Court adjourned until Thursday.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 18, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100,000 Am. Gold...b3 121⅛	200 Reading.........b3 94⅜
100 Cum. Coal.......... 32½	200 do................ 94⅜
100 Mariposa.......... 5½	200 Ohio & Miss...... 25
100 Mariposa Pf........ 14	100 do............b3 25
100 Quicksilver.....b3 14¼	100 Rock Island...... 106⅛
200 do............. 14½	100 Erie.............. 22½
100 W. U. Tel......... 32½	100 Bos., H. & E....b10 8
100 do............. 32⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 87¼
100 Pacific Mail....... 42½	200 Canada Mining.... 40

TUESDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

An enlarged inquiry has been noted to-day for the various issues of the Public Funds, mainly on home investment account, at a further improvement of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. The Sixes of 1881, Five-twenties of 1867 and coupon Ten-forties have been in most request, and not offered freely. The registered bonds, especially of the later loans, have met with a free sale at buoyant rates. At the close the market was strong, and inclined to higher figures. The final dealings in the 1867 Five-twenties were on the basis of 114¾; Ten-forty coupons, 112¾@112⅞; Sixes of 1881, 118, and Currency Sixes, 109⅜. Two millions of Five-twenties will be bought in to-morrow by the Assistant Treasurer at this port, on account of the special fund.

The Gold speculation opened more confidently, and the price was carried up to 121⅝, on reports from Paris of increased and threatening popular excitement. Later in the day the demand showed less spirit and the biddings were on on a lower basis, closing at 121⅛. The Customs inquiry was more active, taking over half a million dollars. The coin interest disbursements at the Sub-Treasury were $400,281. A stronger and livelier market was reported for foreign exchange, with best sixty-day sterling bills quoted up to 108⅝@109.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870.

General balance yesterday..........	$82,186,520 11
Gold receipts..........	1,275,745 00
Gold payments..........	1,480,750 21
Gold balance..........	76,997,212 50
Currency receipts..........	151,777 95
Currency payments..........	289,365 92
Currency balance..........	4,217,156 20
General balance..........	80,847,078 40
Customs..........	546,000 00

At the Stock Exchange and in the Long Room an active business was reported in the more prominent of the Railway shares, with a notable advance in prices, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Pittsburg, St. Paul and North Western leading off—favored by the growing ease in money, which mainly benefited the speculative interests. The later transactions indicated a reaction from the highest figures of the day, but with tendency to renewed firmness and buoyancy. The miscellaneous list attracted more attention.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 18.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s..........	111⅞	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862..........	115⅛	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867..........	114⅜	114⅝
American Gold Coin..........	121⅛	121⅛
Bills on London, 60 days..........	108⅞	109
New Bonds of Tennessee..........	47	48
North Carolina Bonds, new..........	24	25⅛
New-York Central and Hudson..........	92⅞	93
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates..........	87⅞	88
Reading Railroad..........	94⅜	94⅜
Chicago and Rock Island..........	106⅛	106
Northwestern Common..........	73⅞	74⅛
Northwestern Preferred..........	86⅞	87⅛
Pacific Mail Company..........	42⅜	42⅜
St. Paul Preferred..........	87⅜	87⅜
St. Paul Common..........	74⅜	74⅜
Lake Shore..........	86	86⅛
Erie..........	22⅛	22⅛
Ohio and Mississippi..........	25⅜	25⅜
New-Jersey Central..........	101	101

The following bids were made near the close for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881.......117⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865...114⅛
6 ℘ ct. coup., 1881.......118	5-20 reg., 1867.......114⅛
5-20 reg., 1862.......115⅛	5-20 coup., 1867.......114⅝
5-20 coup., 1862.......115⅜	5-20 reg., 1868.......114
5-20 reg., 1864.......115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868.......114⅝
5-20 coup., 1864.......115⅛	10-40 registered.......111⅞
5-20 reg., 1865.......115⅛	10-40 coupon.......112⅜
5-20 coup., 1865.......115⅛	6s, currency.......109⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865.......114⅛	

State Bonds were in more general request, and decidedly stronger in price. Tennessee new Sixes closed buoyantly at 48, North Carolinas at 25⅛. New-York State Bounty Loan was strong at 109 bid. The following were the recorded bids for State bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup......54⅛	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '86......100
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..48	Illinois Can. bds., '70..100
Virginia 6s, ex coup...54	Illinois coup. 6s, '77...100
Virginia 6s, new bds..61	Illinois coup. 6s, '79...100
Georgia 7s, new bds...91	Indiana 5 ℘ cent...... 87
North Carolina 6s......41	N. Y. Reg'd B'ty L......109
North Carolina n. bds 25⅛	N. Y. coup. B'ty L......109⅛
South Carolina 6s......70	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70..101
South Carolina n. bds. 78⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72..111
Missouri 6s............87⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73..111
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds 77	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74..111
Connecticut 6s.........98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75..111
Rhode Island 6s........98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77..111
Alabama 5s.............62	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74..102
Alabama 8s.............93	Kings Co. 6 ℘ cent......98
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '75....98	Jersey Cy. 6 ℘ c., W. L. 90
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '81....100	

An improved call was reported for Railway Mortgages, which were held with more firmness. Central Pacific Sixes met with a ready market, and closed firmly at 91⅜ bid; Western Pacifics at 90 ℘ cent. and interest added; Union Pacific at 81½.

And the following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

City Bank Stocks have been attracting increased attention within a day or two. The offerings have been very limited.

The bids for City Bank Stocks have been as follows:

New-York.......131	Bank of the Republic.130
Manhattan.......145	Irving.......111
Merchants'.......118	Metropolitan.......134
Union.......136	Grocers'.......110
America.......142	East River.......104
City.......210	Nassau.......103
Phenix.......106	Shoe and Leather.......145
North River.......100	Commonwealth.......105
Tradesman's.......148	Importers' & Traders'.149
Greenwich.......200	Park.......159½
National.......114	Central National.......103⅜
Leather Manufac'rs'.......190	Fourth National.......101
Seventh Ward.......105	Ninth National.......108
State of New-York.......109	Tenth National.......104
Commerce.......126	Oriental.......130
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.......138	Bkrs' & Brokrs' Ass.......105

Money has been in liberal supply, and the prevailing rates, on call, 5@6 ℘ cent. to the Government houses, and 6@7 ℘ cent. to the Stock Exchange firms. The clearings on private account have been more extensive at the reduced figures. The discount market worked somewhat more comfortably for borrowers, and prime business paper was in request at 9@10 ℘ cent. per annum. Complaint was made in banking circles of the heavy accumulation of national bank notes, and much discussion was indulged in, as to the disposition to be made of them. The currency balance of the Treasury Department was reported from Washington at seven millions. The Sub-Treasury in this port closed the day with a currency balance of nearly four and a half millions.

The average of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week compares thus:

[illegible]

The City Bank exchanges to-day were $91,[illegible], and the resulting balances $3,266,723.

It was reported that terms of consolidation had been agreed on, to-day, between the representative Committees of the Cumberland Coal and the Consolidation Coal Companies. The share capital of each of these companies was given at $[illegible]. Each company was to put into the common stock all its property (railroads, &c.) and privileges, with the exception of the iron furnaces of each. The consolidation was to take effect the first of March next.

The exports of Treasure from San Francisco from Jan. 1, as reported by mail, were as follows:

Jan. 1—Per China: To China..........	$[illegible]
To Japan..........	37,[illegible]
Jan. 8—Per Golden City: To England..........	[illegible]
To Panama..........	15,000 00
Jan. 1 to 8—Overland to New-York..........	45,700 00
Total since Jan. 1, 1870..........	[illegible]
Corresponding period, 1869..........	[illegible]
Decrease this year..........	$[illegible]

The Philadelphia *North American*, in speaking of the North Pacific Railroad project, says:

"The plan of the North Pacific Railroad Company is to commence construction on a point on the Mississippi and Lake Superior Railway, about twenty-five miles from Duluth, and to proceed west in a direct line to Fort Abercrombie, on the Red River of the North, a distance of about 200 miles. The western portion of this section, terminating on the Red River, passes through an open country of great fertility, unrivaled in any part of the world, according to all accounts, for wheat growing. The next work to be undertaken will be the section extending from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Clark, on the Upper Missouri, through a region possessing a fine soil and climate. When the line once reaches the Missouri, it will command the trade of Montana and the whole mountain country, and bring it to the lake region. The work is to be pushed steadily toward the Pacific until completed. Afterwards it may be extended from its junction with the Duluth road to Mackinaw. In the meantime Duluth will remain its virtual eastern termination, and for all time be its outlet for such of the produce of Dakota and Minnesota as is intended for shipment down the lakes, and the point to which commodities intended to go West on its line will be carried by steamers and sail vessels from the lower lakes."

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company for the first seven days in January were:

From passengers..........	$7,958 51
From freight..........	13,[illegible]
From express..........	750 00
From mail..........	[illegible]
From news agency..........	37 50
Total..........	$22,658 14

The cash balance of the United States Sub-Treasury, at Boston, at the close of the past week was $4,[illegible], including $1,107,[illegible] of coin.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, have been to the currency value of $2,463,778.

The Baltimore *American*, of Jan. 17, in treating of the Cumberland coal trade, gives the following statistics of the production of coal in the Cumberland (Md.) region during 1869 as compiled from official sources by Mr. C. Slack, of Mt. Savage, Md.:

[illegible]

The following table gives a recapitulation of the manner of transportation of the coal:

[illegible]

The Buffalo *Express* remarks of the Lumber trade of that port: The receipts by lake at Buffalo were as follows in the past two years:

[illegible]

The receipts at Tonawanda during the year 1869 were as follows:

[illegible]

The shipments eastward by canal were as follows for the past two years:

FROM BUFFALO.

[illegible]

FROM TONAWANDA.

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, January, 1870.

OUR SALES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY having been more rapid than the preparation of the Bonds for issue, owing to the temporary illness of Mr. William E. Barron, one of the Trustees of the Mortgage, the supply of Bonds for delivery was exhausted about Jan. 1, since which date we have been unable to fill orders except by subscription for subsequent delivery.

The Bonds for the remainder of the Loan, amounting to $700,000, have now come to hand.

Of this amount, $370,000 have already been sold by subscription, leaving but $[illegible] of the entire Loan of $2,735,000 now to be disposed of.

The rapidity with which nearly $2,[illegible] of the Loan have been taken, during the short period since it was first introduced on the market, affords gratifying evidence of the favor with which it has been received, and the rank which it has assumed among first-class investments.

The balance of the Loan will be sold upon the orders first received, at the original price, viz., 90 and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Remittances reaching us after the closing of the Loan, or in excess of the amount of Bonds for sale, will be promptly returned, or otherwise invested, as the parties may direct.

The full market rates will be allowed for Government Securities, in exchange, as heretofore.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 486,000 acres of choice lands, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa,) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price, 90 per cent. For further particulars inquire of

CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Tuesday, have been as follows:

By the steamer Columbia, for Glasgow—[illegible] Peas, 47 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 128 bbls. Pork, 1,[illegible] Staves, [illegible] lbs. Beeswax, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 427,742 lbs. Bacon, 9 hhds. Pork, [illegible] bales Hog Hair, 74,[illegible] lbs. Tallow, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 46 casks Foots, 42,300 lbs. Mutton, [illegible] bbls. Beef Rounds.

By the bark Savannah, for London—[illegible]

By the bark Magna Charta, for Marseilles—2,[illegible] bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the ship Harriet Sturges, for Sydney, N. S. W.—[illegible]

ASHES—Have been quiet at unchanged prices; [illegible]

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at [illegible] for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for seasonable work has been moderate, since our last, at about previous figures, including [illegible]

BRICKS—Have been in rather limited request and steady, [illegible]

CANDLES—Have been inactive, [illegible]

CEMENT—Continues in request at $2 for Rosendale ℘ bbl.

COAL—Has been rather lightly dealt in, [illegible]

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand and firm. [illegible]

Stock of Rio at the Distributing Ports.

	Bags.		Bags.
At New-Orleans.....	17,500	At Savannah.....	1,650
At Galveston.....	3,500	At Baltimore.....	1,000
At Mobile.....	3,300	At New-York.....	[illegible]
Grand total.....			101,186

COTTON—Has been offered rather more freely, and, with a less active demand from all sources, prices have favored buyers slightly. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been generally quiet within our previous range.

FEATHERS—Live Geese are inactive at [illegible] ℘ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in limited request at about previous quotations.

FISH—There has been a moderate call for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at [illegible] ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, [illegible]; Pickled Herring, [illegible]; Smoked Herring, [illegible] for Scale, and 17c. @20c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate supply and demand at about previous figures. [illegible]

FRUIT—There has been very little call for any description since our last. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very light supply, and held with confidence, though the demand has been limited for all purposes. [illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive [illegible]

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand [illegible]

HEMP—The demand has been limited for all kinds at about previous prices, [illegible]

HIDES—There has been activity in the market since our last. [illegible]

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for at about previous prices, [illegible]

LATHS—Eastern have been lightly dealt in at [illegible]

LEATHER—Sole has been rather more inquired for and quoted steady, [illegible] The day's receipts have been 7,445 Sides.

LIME—Rockland has been inactive at $1 30 for Common and $1 [illegible] for Lump ℘ bbl.

METALS—The market for Copper has been very dull, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to prices. [illegible]

MOLASSES—There has been more inquiry noted to-day. [illegible]

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed.....	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed.....	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades.....	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades.....	[illegible]
Porto Rico.....	[illegible]
English Islands.....	[illegible]
New-Orleans.....	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—The demand has been on a very moderate scale for most descriptions, within our range; [illegible]

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Holders have been generally firmer in their views, and have been offering their supplies less freely. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and weak in price, particularly for forward delivery. [illegible]

RICE—Has been offered rather more freely, and has been quoted heavy, [illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SALTPETRE—Continues very quiet at [illegible] for Crude, and 15½c.@15¾c. for pure Refined ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been more active at steady prices; [illegible]

SKINS—There has not been much inquiry for any description; prices have not varied essentially. [illegible]

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after, including Castile at 12½c.@13c.; Colgate's Pale, 9c.; Family, 9½c., and No. 1 at 7c., ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been in some request, [illegible]

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at about previous figures. [illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 103,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¾c.@10¼c.; [illegible]

TEAS—Have been quiet since our last at unchanged prices, including job lots, as follows: [illegible]

TOBACCO.—Has been moderately dealt in at about former rates; [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been in reduced supply and moderate request at former prices. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Have been less active; but quite firm and inclined to buoyancy. For Liverpool there were taken 1,100 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ℘ lb.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail and steam, at [illegible] ℘ bushel; [illegible] For London, a vessel of 1,600 bbls. capacity, on private terms. For a Mediterranean port, a British ship with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a North German bark with 2,[illegible] bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Havana and back, a vessel on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen, City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Schleicher, Haughton, Feitner, Seeroy, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—18.

The minutes of meeting held January thirteen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

That the Counsel to the Corporation have Seventy-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

That a street lamp be placed and lighted on the southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Seeroy—

That First-avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

That on the south side of Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues the sidewalk be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That on the south side of East Thirteenth-street, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width in front of numbers three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and thirty-eight, three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-two and three hundred and forty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Galvin—

That the gas lamp post in front of number one hundred and seventy-five East Broadway, be removed therefrom and placed in front of number one hundred and seventy-seven East Broadway.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

That Nineteenth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

That Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Eleventh-avenue, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Galvin—

That a large illuminating street lamp, similar to the one in Chatham-square, be placed and lighted in the open space at the foot of Jackson-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION TWENTY-TWO OF CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX.

Be it ordained, By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, that section twenty-two of chapter twenty-four of the Revised Ordinances of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words:

"And after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, each and every awning or other shed of any kind covering one-half, or more the sidewalk, and not less than the full width of the sidewalk, shall be covered with a gutter and leader of materials and size proper and sufficient for conducting the water from the same to the outer line of the curbstone, under a penalty of five dollars for each day's offence."

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Andrew Fox for three hundred and fifty dollars, to reimburse him for loss of horse.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

INVITATION.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the Richard B. Connolly Association, to attend a reception to be tendered to the Comptroller of the City of New-York at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, eighteenth instant.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, Directing the Clerk to the Common Council to furnish each member of the Common Council with the necessary stationery, maps, books, &c.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, To appoint William F. Flannelly a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Perry C. Smith, who has failed to qualify.

Adopted.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Thursday, twentieth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
600 cases fresh Valencia oranges.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 5, East River:
4,157 boxes fresh Valencia oranges.
Cargo brig John Shay, from Valencia.
Immediately after, on Pier —, East River:
3,714 boxes fresh Palermo oranges.
1,298 boxes fresh Palermo lemons.
Cargo brig John E. Holbrook, from Palermo.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 75,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 24 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ABIJ. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

STUFFED BIRDS, ANIMALS, SHELLS, INSECTS, MARINE PLANTS, CORAL, &c.—The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on THIS DAY, 19th, at 11 o'clock, a large collection of birds, animals, shells, insects, marine plants, coral, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTY holding a lease of a valuable business stand, and controlling a trade of over $[illegible] in goods in general use by grocers which pay a good profit, would like to unite with a gentleman with above capital, with the view of developing a large first-class business. Address CASH SALES, Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

FOR SALE—BAKERY DOING A LARGE and profitable business; location central; the owner retires; would sell good will and lease to cash customer only; no agents wanted. Address BAKER, Station D.

ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER wanted, with from $5,000 to $25,000, to extend an established manufacturing business. Address M. P. EDWARDS, Station E, New-York City Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 254 Pearl-st., up stairs.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.
TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.
For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $[illegible] (gold). For each word over ten words, [illegible] (gold).
For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 [illegible] (gold). For each word over ten words, [illegible] (gold).

SLATE WASH TUBS, MADE BY BOSDICK & CO., of Day-st., for sale at half cost; have been used but a short time. Apply to CHARLES G. JUDSON, No. 270 [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
RUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
DAVID GARRICK, PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
PAUL PRY and ROBERT MACAIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS. (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WITHOUT A NAME. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.
Corner 26th-st. and Madison-av.
DRAMATIC RECITATIONS. By Miss Clara F. Morris and Mr. J. B. Frobisher.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Anna Mehlig, Mrs. Cariato, Messrs. Kopta and Bergner.

Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH.
Lexington-av., corner 37th-st.
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT. Artists: Miss Agnes Perring, Miss Belle Corey, Messrs. Perring, Bartlett, Northup and others.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
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Ten copies, one year 25
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Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A great demonstration was made on the Boulevard in Paris on Monday night by the friends of ROCHEFORT. The crowd dispersed without a conflict, although the troops occupied the Boulevard until 3 A. M. The Police made numerous arrests....Deputy RASPAIL died on Saturday. Deputations from other cities are to attend his funeral, and disorder is feared....In the Corps Legislatif an animated session was held yesterday, and great excitement followed a personal attack made by Deputy GAMBETTA upon Minister OLLIVIER....TRAUPMANN, the murderer of the KINCK family, is to be executed to-day....The London News of yesterday has an editorial on the Red River rebellion; the writer does not regard the movement as of much importance, but intimates that the people of the country cannot expect recognition as a crown colony as long as the trouble continues....Measures are being taken by the merchants of London for the safe storage of coal oils, owing to the disastrous effects of the recent petroleum fire....Letters from Rome state that the American Bishops in the Ecumenical Council object to the dogma of infallibility, alleging that it will check proselytism among Protestants....The Spanish Bishops in the Council have united, it is said, in a protest against the authorization in Spain of civil marriages....Prussian dispatches state that the relations between Count BISMARCK and Minister BURLINGAME are of the most friendly character, and there is good reason to suppose that the Chinese Treaty has been satisfactorily arranged.

CONGRESS.

The Senate had a short and unproductive session yesterday. A number of petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were introduced; several bills were put in, one providing for the increase of the efficiency of the army, doing away with a good deal of military machinery, and reducing expenses; and the Virginia Admission bill was discussed for a while, when the body adjourned by a vote of 34 to 21, according to the report, "apparently wearied with the uninteresting character of the debate."

In the House Mr. DAWES, in opposing the League Island Navy Yard bill, made a long speech, urging retrenchment. Mr. JUDD's Apportionment bill was taken up, supported by Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, and opposed by Messrs. HOAR, of Massachusetts, and WILLARD, of Vermont, and then referred to the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 104 to 64. The Western members generally voted in the negative. Among other bills introduced was one for the erection of a post office and other Government buildings in Brooklyn.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. MURPHY reported the bill incorporating the Lenox Library in this City. Of the bills noticed was one to extend Madison-avenue to Union-square, and one providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to revise the Statutes of the State, with an annual salary of $6,000, the incidental expenses not to exceed $2,000 per year. A number of other bills were introduced of no general importance, and some routine business was transacted, when a brief Executive session was held. Subsequently, a discussion ensued upon some charges made by the Shipowners' Association against the Health Officer for illegal exactions, but without taking action upon the matter the Senate adjourned. The Assembly was not in session.

GENERAL.

News direct from Hayti to the 3d inst. is received by an arrival at this port yesterday. SAGET held quiet possession of Port-au-Prince, and the people were cheerfully accepting the new order of affairs. SALNAVE had made good his escape. It was thought that he had gone to San Domingo. Fourteen of his adherents had been executed in the woods near Miragoane by order of the revolutionary General there.

Hon. LOT M. MORRILL was reelected United States Senator from Maine, yesterday, by both Houses of the Legislature.

The report of the late Government Agent of Alaska, transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury, has been made public. It contains interesting facts in regard to this purchase by the Government, both as to its climate, resources and inhabitants. It details the real cost of the Territory, and states what income can be expected to be derived from the seal fisheries and other sources.

Several weeks since charges were preferred against JOHN ARTS, Acting Superintendent of the Poor of Rensselaer County, for maladministration and malfeasance in office. These charges were investigated by Governor HOFFMAN. On Monday Governor HOFFMAN rendered his decision in the case, from which it appears Captain ARTS was found guilty of the charges. An order for his removal has been issued.

Prince ARTHUR will leave Montreal for New-York to-morrow.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Bicbiorth, representing the Israelites of thirteen States, at a meeting in Nashville, Tenn., on Monday, expressed regret at the continued persecution of the Jews in the Province of Roumania, and passed a resolution thanking President GRANT for interfering in their behalf.

Governor JOHN W. GEARY was inaugurated Governor for another term at Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday. There was to be a large procession of military and firemen, but the latter, with the exception of two Philadelphia companies, refused to parade, because a colored regiment was allowed in the line.

Dispatches from the West give additional details of the severity of the recent gale and report great destruction of life and property. A large part of Louisville, Ky., is submerged by the flood, and reports from Glasgow Junction state that every house between there and Cave City, a distance of six miles, is thrown down and twenty lives have been lost.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives ratified the Fifteenth Amendment yesterday, by a vote of 57 to 9. It was ratified by the Senate last June.

F. T. WALLACE, a lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, was arrested on Monday, in that city, on the charge of forgery. He escaped from the officers, but was rearrested at Meadville, while on his way to this City. Over $25,000 in forged notes, it is said, have been discovered.

The loss by the fire at Indianapolis on Monday night was $250,000, upon which there is an insurance of $145,000, mostly in New-York and Eastern Companies. The fire is thought to have originated from a defective flue in the Opera House, which was crowded at the time the flames broke out. Fortunately the audience dispersed without a panic.

The Hudson River is again open to Albany, for the fourth time this season.

The trial of ELLEN REBECCA UTT, charged with killing THOMAS BARRETT, her paramour's brother, at No. 170 West Broadway, terminated in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, resulting in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Congress and the Gold Gamblers.

Information which reaches us from Washington warrants the belief that the investigation into the gold-gambling conspiracy of last Autumn will be searching and complete. As the proceedings are conducted secretly, the dispatches published from day to day, purporting to report the progress of the inquiry, are almost entirely unreliable. They give only the versions of leaky witnesses, who tell so much as suits their own purposes. Indeed, the regular hearing of witnesses has only just now commenced; the earlier inquiries having been informal and preliminary, and with a view to the subject generally, rather than the details of the conspiracy. That stage passed, the Banking and Currency Committee has entered upon its labors in earnest; and before they are finished we may hope to be in possession of full knowledge in regard to a transaction whose immediate results were disastrous to the credit and commerce of the country.

It is this aspect of the question which invests the work undertaken by the Committee with interest and importance. If the operations of the gold gamblers concerned only the fortunes of the *Bulls* and the *Bears*, they might very well be left to adjust their grievances and their losses as they best could. But the combination by which the price of gold was suddenly forced upwards, from 130 to 160, was in its consequences much more than an ordinary Wall-street operation. It disturbed all trade, and by its influence upon exchange inflicted serious loss upon the grain-growing and the cotton-growing States. For the time chosen was the time when the West and South needed all possible facilities for the exportation of their products. The growers and holders of cotton suffered to some extent; the West suffered much more. The present low price of grain in that section may, in fact, be in no small degree attributed to the damage done by the forced rise in gold, operating, as it did, to check exportations, and so to give the grain-exporting countries of Europe an advantage by which they profited. We lost the chance of a critical moment, and the farmers of the West are now paying the penalty. The effect upon Government credit was equally marked. That credit suffers when the currency is depreciated; and a movement which within a couple of days upset all values and forced down greenbacks without cause, was a blow aimed at national interests. The violence of the blow and the duration of its effects were somewhat mitigated by the action of the Treasury. But damage was done, and the purpose of the conspirators was to inflict yet more.

The conspiracy thus becomes a crime against the country and the Government, of which Congress, may perhaps, properly take cognizance. Whether it is a crime, punishable at law, is a question which can be determined only when the whole truth shall have been ascertained. But the truth must be had. The precise terms and extent of the conspiracy, the parties concerned in its inception and management, the agencies employed and the means by which they worked, should all be brought to light, and no authority less absolute than that of Congress can accomplish the task. Our Grand Jury tried and failed. And with a Judge ever ready to do their bidding, and the machinery of local law in the hands of the conspirators, they defy all usual methods of investigation. A Congressional Committee is beyond their control. It can compel the attendance of witnesses, obtain from them testimony, and secure their punishment if they testify falsely. The patience and judgment which General GARFIELD, the Chairman of the Committee, has shown in maturing the investigation, prove that he realizes the importance of the object in view and the difficulties with which he will have to contend. His general character affords an assurance that what he has begun he will finish, despite the sneers and obstacles which proceed from different quarters.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Rhode Island is now to be added to the list of States which have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, its House of Representatives having yesterday voted, 57 to 9, in its favor. The Senate ratified the amendment at its last session, but from local causes there was opposition to it in the House and the matter was postponed until now. It is gratifying that all doubt respecting the position of the State has been removed, and that there are now such good grounds for the belief that this measure of justice and safety will very soon be incorporated in the national Constitution. The following States have thus far voted in favor of the ratification of the amendment:

Alabama,	Massachusetts,	North Carolina,
Arkansas,	Michigan,	Pennsylvania,
Connecticut,	Minnesota,	Rhode Island,
Florida,	Mississippi,	South Carolina,
Illinois,	Missouri,	Vermont,
Indiana,	Nevada,	Virginia,
Kansas,	New-Hampshire,	West Virginia,
Louisiana,	New-York,	Wisconsin.
Maine,		

These number twenty-five States. Missouri and Kansas ratified the amendment immediately after its proposal in March, 1869, and as their action was defective, the Legislature of the former has again ratified the amendment, and the Senate of Kansas has taken similar action, which will undoubtedly be concurred in by its House of Representatives. The consent of twenty-eight States is necessary to complete the ratification. The Senate of Ohio ratified the amendment on Friday last, and its House of Representatives, it is believed, will do so early this week. Iowa and Nebraska are sure to vote affirmatively, and Texas is required to do so before it can be restored to the Union. These will make twenty-nine States favoring the amendment—one more than is necessary—and it is perhaps possible that Georgia will reverse her action and unite with her sister States in the work of ratification.

Next Sunday.

The news of the approaching visit of a very great personage is being broken to us by degrees. It might have proved too much for our nerves if it had been proclaimed in a sudden or unfeeling manner, and we cannot be sufficiently thankful to those who have considered our weakness, and made the necessary allowances for it. First we were told that the great man was not coming. Then it was gently let out that he was not actually prohibited from coming. After this preparation a mild stimulant was administered to us. We were cautiously bidden to hope that, if we behaved ourselves properly, we might be rewarded by seeing him after all. Before we have digested this joyful tidings, we are told by a journal which listens at a good many keyholes, and consequently ought to know the news, that the exalted being in question will really be in Washington next Sunday. Our contemporary already shows symptoms of being completely overcome by the honor which awaits us, and seems even preparing to chant its *Non nobis*, and so to be absorbed into ecstacy. Even when it has to deal with these inferior creatures, Cabinet Ministers, it is for the moment transported into a higher order of existence. It is anxious to make us understand that although it uses very bad language sometimes, it really moves in the very best society. Thus, in telling us all about a certain Secretary's house the other day, it said—"His receptions are by cards, and, of course, only the *élite* and distinguished are allowed to enter the princely mansion on such occasions." The majority of us, who are only made of common flesh and blood, are doomed never to enter these halls of splendor, but to stand gnashing our teeth in the outer darkness.

But now there is not only to be a princely mansion to awaken the enthusiasm of republican courtiers, but a real, live Prince—a Prince at the impressionable age of 19. Next Sunday!—it is not long to wait, but human patience is very weak. If this memorable visit is not a good occasion for rising our national hosannas, the aristocratic writers of fashionable gossip must be very much mistaken in the horoscopes they have cast. We may be sure that our friends who supply us with these crumbs of knowledge will satisfy our natural desire to know how the Prince looks, what he wears, when he eats his dinner, and what kind of toothpick he uses. The keen scent of the "interviewer" will inevitably conduct him straight to the Royal quarry. Arrangements have doubtless been made on a tremendous scale to put the Prince through a course of the usual questions, with a few special ones added to meet this very exceptional case. But, unless rumor is very much misleading us, the visit of a Prince is exciting a tumult of emotion far beyond the cultivated and intellectual circle of the "interviewers." There is a whisper of balls and dinners at which the exalted personage will be present. At once a great demand arises for invitations. Some people who do not understand this rage to see a young man who has no personal claims to the homage of the universe, are inclined to fall into a desponding vein of reflection concerning human nature itself. Why, they ask, should a citizen of this Republic be so ready to make genuflexions before a princeling? What has the family of this young gentleman done even for the country over which they rule, except embroil it with its own colonies, with foreign Powers, and saddle it with a vast number of impecunious relations, offshoots, dependents and toadies? No doubt the Queen is a most excellent lady—but what has her House done for mankind that we should prostrate ourselves before it? It may be said that these are ill-natured questions. Perhaps they are—but the truth cannot be told without ill-nature sometimes.

The fashionable writers who dilate upon the bliss of knowing the "highborn" and the wealthy are at least three thousand miles away from their natural home. Practically, indeed, they would not find a congenial abode even abroad, for in a land overrun by little Princes the species is very apt to fall out of favor. But flunkeyism in a Republic is one of the most deplorable exhibitions of human folly which can be made, and it is a pity it is not confined to Americans who have lived long enough abroad to ape the worst faults of foreigners. A respectful treatment of the coming Prince it is unnecessary to ask for, because Princes always get that wherever they go—at least until the day of reckoning begins to draw near. By all means let Prince ARTHUR see as much as he wishes of America. Here it is for everybody to see, Prince or peasant, and we have no reason to be ashamed of it. But his pleasure will not be increased by anybody introducing to his notice a specimen of the republican tufthunter. He is very familiar with the mongrel breed in his own country. Moreover, if he has read history, he is able to appreciate for himself the blessings which his family have conferred upon the human race, and especially to estimate the services which were rendered to America and England by his mother's grandfather, King GEORGE the III. of pious and blessed memory.

The Commerce of the Lakes.

During the navigable period of 1869, say six months, 126 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage rated by the custom houses at 22,836 tons, were wrecked, burned, or otherwise totally destroyed upon the great lakes. Of minor losses there were enough to swell the total sacrifice of property to 1,914 disasters, great and small, involving the loss of property estimated at a value of over four millions of dollars. Included in these misfortunes must be mentioned the drowning of 209 seamen out of the 102,673 registered as officers and crews of the ill-fated ships. Such a loss of life and property implies an immense traffic. How large it was may be guessed from the careful and laborious figures of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* and the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, both of which are accurate and largely indebted to official statistics, as we are to their good judgment in the collating them.

The lake marine employs over 100,000 men as seamen alone, not including the larger number of stevedores and longshoremen who make up so large an element in all maritime cities. The arrivals and departures at a single port, that of Buffalo, were more than 10,000 in number during the navigable months, and the aggregate tonnage was over 4,000,000 tons. The produce handled in this immense interchange were principally cereals. Including flour, Buffalo alone received and transferred 45,440,220 bushels of grain. Recollecting that the grain and lumber shipments are all from west to east, and that the immense transportation of coal, manufactured iron and general merchandise is from east to west, we can gain some conception of the vastness of the fresh-water commerce lying to the north and west, all of which is or ought to be tributary to the harbor of New-York.

Yet this is a declining trade! In the day of small things, when the business of the lakes was entirely tributary to the Eastern markets, we were content with less than one half of our present receipts of grain. In better days when, as in 1862, Buffalo received and necessarily shipped to the eastward, save her own consumption, more than 70,000,000 bushels of the different grains, we felt assured that the flow of commerce lay entirely in our direction,—that here was the only commanding outlet to a foreign market. Yet as a fact the Corn Exchange of New-York, not the noisiest, yet one of the most essential portions of our system of interchange, received last year some 20,000,000 bushels less of grain than in 1866, and this in the face of full crops and unusually large receipts at the various ports upon the lakes. The supremacy of a commercial centre, attacked in one point, loses security in others, and two causes of this loss of traffic are worthy of study.

We hold the controlling bulk of it yet—a fact in itself enough to show that we may have the ownership of the whole. But in this busy work of our metropolitan life we pay too much attention to generalizations as they centre here upon our exchanges, and too little to the details as they expand over the broad outlying country, without which New-York might as well be Honolulu, a mere port of stoppage and refitting. If there have been short crops, small shipments, less demand abroad, and our decline is in a direct ratio to those causes, then we are at least holding our own. But if, while our receipts of cereals have drooped from 58,000,000 bushels in 1866 to 38,000,000 bushels in 1869, a period of only three years, there has been a corresponding increase in the transactions of other cities, it is time we should know why, and what are the remedies.

We have already suggested that there has been no falling off of receipts at the upper lake ports. The totals at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland—and these figures are officially accurate—are stated at an advance of 14,000,000 over those of 1866, or about fourteen per cent. The decrease of receipts at Buffalo is equal to twenty-two per cent, and that at New-York is fully as large in its ratio. Where has the surplus gone and by what influences has it been withdrawn?

Some facts are attainable. In 1869 Montreal, under all the disadvantages of a river frozen half the year, received 6,000,000 bushels more of Western grain than in 1866, and in that brief statement is included nearly one-third of the diminution. Could we refer any portion of the decrease in Buffalo to Oswego gains, we should be easy, for either port is our tributary. But unluckily, Oswego is falling off, while the movement of grain through the Welland Canal is increasing. The annual receipts at Oswego have been lessened 1,250,000 bushels since 1866. The sum of the whole statement is that the loss of Buffalo and Oswego together is more than equaled by the loss of New-York, and is the gain of some other channel of commerce. We have stated that loss as about 20,000,000 bushels—say $25,000,000—of which 6,000,000 have gone to Montreal, some to Portland, a little to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Norfolk, and still another and a larger quantum has left St. Louis and gone down the Mississippi to New-Orleans. The time may be when Norfolk or Newport News—the latter now insignificant, but with splendid possibilities—will become the real competitors of New-York. At present, only Montreal and New-Orleans are worthy of consideration.

We say again, as we said in a recent article, that New-York's route to the West lies by the great lakes—not necessarily by Buffalo or Oswego alone, but by some point on the line of which they are the prominent objects, and within the boundaries of the State. Go west of Dunkirk, and we meet formidable and resolute competitors. North of Cape Vincent every bushel of grain must go to Portland, Boston or Montreal. What we want, then, and what we should have as our own, is an easy, rapid and cheap communication with the lakes, without regard to the jealousies of localities. Look down the line. Cape Vincent and even Ogdensburg have immediate connection with us. Sackett's Harbor is dead. Oswego has its canal and existing railway communications, with the speedy prospect of the Midland Railroad. Rochester is ours by half a dozen bonds. Buffalo is our natural tributary, and what she receives must come to New-York and Brooklyn wharves. Dunkirk yields her little all to no other than ourselves. But beyond these all else is uncertain. Montreal and the ambitious ports lying to the south of us are competing, at a disadvantage but with splendid energy, for their share of the few isolated but commanding ports of the upper lakes—that grand river which we have only to travel to comprehend—while beyond lies stubborn and confident St. Louis, always resolute and active. The lesson of the day is to perfect at once our communications with the lakes, both by canal and railroad, and to compel their traffic hither. Yet at this moment we are proposing to spend upon a State Capitol more than it would cost to win the whole game, and less than we have spent, and wisely spent, upon our Central Park.

The Indians—What Policy Shall We Pursue?

The question whether we shall extend to the Indians the sword or the olive branch is fast narrowing to a practical decision before Congress. To that body have just been presented two papers,—one a report of Governor HARVEY'S Kansas Commissioners, the other the memorial of the Friends' Social Union, adopted at the Twenty-seventh-street meeting, in this City; the former furnishing specific facts, the latter general principles. The Governor has been investigating claims for Indian depredations, and has, of course, visited the main scene of the outrages on Solomon and Saline Creeks—Ellsworth, Saline, Ottawa, Cloud and Mitchell Counties, in Kansas, the familiar stamping grounds of savage warfare. There, naturally, Governor HARVEY'S Commissioners find good ground for damages in the stock stolen, the houses and ranches ruined, the frontier fields laid waste, the goods captured. They find that many settlers have left homes and claims, deserting fields which had been for years profitably cultivated. They report that the wanton cruelties of Indians who intrude upon the settlers under the cover of pretended friendship "call loudly for measures to prevent any and all Indian tribes from coming within the borders." They believe that now the settlers are not safe in going for a bucket of water without arms for self-defence. Such is the pith of their report.

But, on the other hand, all this means only that the policy of "reservations," which is the distinctive demand of every officer, without exception, who knows anything of Indian campaigning, must be enforced. That policy, which has been formally adopted by the Administration, and, to some extent, by Congress, is now partly established, and only needs time and patience for effective operation. Whether the 120 claims of Kansas settlers, ranging from $5 to $5,000 each, be passed or not, has little to do with our new policy. These outrages occurred during the years 1867 and 1868—none of them in 1869. That we admitted the extent of the Indian atrocities then, was made evident by the great mid-Winter campaign of SHERIDAN, a twelvemonth since, and the penalties exacted of the Indians by the squadrons of CARR and CUSTER. The Saline River raid, in the Spring of 1869, was the only important Indian demonstration in Kansas during the past year.

The Friends' memorial makes a strong plea in behalf of civilization and citizenship for the Indians. And—as if to illustrate that "extremes meet"—these advocates of peace declare their heartiest friends in this matter are the men of the sword—General GRANT, General COX, the Secretary of the Interior, and General PARKER, the Indian Commissioner. They hold that we must now do for the Indian what we have done for the negro, namely, abolish distinctions of race, color and condition. They demand that a civil territorial government shall be given to the Indians, and that the Sheriff's posse shall carry into effect the justice meted out by Courts. They declare that the dilemma is civilization or extermination, and that as between these there can be no doubt which policy we should pursue.

For ourselves, we hold firmly to the doctrine that for the present the reservation system is the key, and the only key, to the Indian problem. So long as the Indian, nomadic by nature, is free to wander far and wide over the continent, so long it is idle to talk of civil government. Civilized he certainly must be; we accept the alternative proposed by the friends, and, despite the very liberal excuse proffered by the London *Times* for extermination, we believe that citizenship will be the true solution of the problem. But first we must give the Indian a "local habitation." So long as he is plied with rum by traders, and wronged in his bargains by sutlers, and defrauded of his dues by selfish speculators, we cannot manage him. Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska, tells us that now "it is a disreputable thing to cheat an Indian in Nebraska." If so, a revolution has already come about. He tells us the Indians now receive every dollar of money, every pound of subsistence, and every yard of goods they are entitled to—a thing "beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant." He rightly ascribes the credit to the Friends who have astounded "the sneak thieves that have fattened for years upon the meanest of all garbage, Indian stealing." But the Quaker agents are strongly in favor of the reservation system, because by that alone they can get at the Indians; and only in this way, too, can Indian traders be kept off, the red men governed, and the white men made secure. With the reservation, if a white murders an Indian or an Indian a white, he can be tracked and punished; but without it war is waged against a whole tribe, at vast expense, to avenge the iniquity of a single lawless man, whether white or red.

We need also to abolish the senseless policy of making "treaties" with the Indians. The very name involves a contradiction in ideas. Treaties are made with foreign States. Do we admit that the Indians constitute a foreign nation? This matter has been the vice of all our legislation. We should treat the Indians as "wards of the nation," not as strangers. Whether force shall or shall not be used depends on their own conduct.

Events in France.

No one who appreciates the gravity of the present situation in France will dispute the wisdom of the policy that made the impeachment of ROCHEFORT a Cabinet question on whose issue the new Ministry staked their tenure of office. That their course has been sustained by a majority so overwhelming, comprising many who are no friends of the existing dynasty, is proof enough that the great mass of the French people is as one with them in desiring liberty without revolution. The demonstrations in Paris are undoubtedly not without their significance, though any one who knows the ease with which a mob is formed in that gay and volatile city will not be disposed to regard them as a true measure of popular indignation. Besides, Paris is no longer France in the same unqualified sense as it once was, and had the question been one by which the heart of the people was very deeply stirred we should certainly have heard of Marseilles, Lyons, Rouen and Lille giving similar manifestations of discontent.

The death of M. RASPAIL is chiefly notable as finally dissolving the party of two about whose probable influence we lately speculated. The late Deputy was as bitterly irreconcilable as ROCHEFORT himself, and with him has perished another of the links which bind the present Opposition with the men of '48. Without any claim to rank with LEDRU ROLLIN, LOUIS BLANC, or VICTOR HUGO, his power of adapting himself to the new conditions of political warfare made his influence more formidable. He preserved as faithfully as the leading exiles the bitter memories of the *coup d'état*, but unlike them he had succeeded in catching the tone and spirit of the new generation of extreme radicals. His share in the changes of the last six months has been scarcely prominent enough to render his name historical, and to the Frenchmen of the Second Empire he will probably be better remembered in connection with his camphorated medicines than as an actor on the stage of politics. His funeral may be expected to give occasion to the renewal of popular demonstrations.

The only thing to be regretted about the impeachment of ROCHEFORT and the probable forfeiture of his seat in the Corps Legislatif is the character of a political martyr which, in the estimation of his admirers, it will earn for him. The atmosphere of a deliberative assembly would either have softened the diatribes of the pamphleteer, or made them so ridiculous as to be innocent. In disgrace or in banishment he will regain an influence over a certain portion of the populace out of all proportion to his merit or abilities.

Massachusetts is making itself heard in Congress in behalf of a large and an immediate reduction of taxation. Mr. SUMNER'S argument in the Senate, though necessarily general in its terms, was direct, clear and conclusive. He demonstrated the weakness and injustice of Mr. BOUTWELL'S policy, which seeks the maintenance of exorbitant taxation for the sole purpose of redeeming bonds years in advance of their maturity; and in the name of the people, as well as in the interest of sound finance, he urged a reduction of the fiscal burdens. The speech of Mr. DAWES, in the House yesterday, was potent in another way. The bill transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island led him, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to review certain Departmental proposals in the matter of expenditure, and to arraign both the Senate and the Departments for extravagance at a time when the country looks for rigid economy. There must be retrenchment or there can be no satisfactory relief from taxation. And there is not the thorough retrenchment which we are entitled to expect,—as Mr. DAWES very clearly shows. Many of his statements will excite surprise, perhaps some feeling. But if rigorous economy is ever to be restored, there must be plain speaking, and Mr. DAWES gives us his share of it, appropriately and well.

The nomination of a Health Officer is not our business. But we are interested, in common with the community, in the appointment to the office of a medical man whose acquirements and ability are not disputed, and whose character and professional position command respect. Dr. CARNOCHAN, who has been named in connection with the appointment, possesses these recommendations in an eminent degree, and his selection by Governor HOFFMAN would be heartily indorsed by the great body of our citizens. Let us have somebody that is known; and there are few physicians more widely or more favorably known than Dr. CARNOCHAN.

A rather remarkable will was made last year by a son of Commodore COLHOUN, of the United States Navy. The young gentleman had been in ill-health for some time, and went to live in the house of Dr. WILLIAM JONES at Newburg. He died there last October; but before he died he made a will, giving the whole of his property, worth $60,000, to Dr. JONES, to the exclusion of all his relatives. The document was contested on the ground that Mr. COLHOUN was not of sound mind and memory when he executed it. The Surrogate of Orange County, before whom the case came, decided in accordance with what we may almost describe as a rule of law, that a will made by a patient in favor of his physician, under the circumstances proved in this case "cannot be said to have been made without restraint." The Surrogate, therefore, decided that the will must be set aside, but it is thought that Dr. JONES will appeal against the decision. There is no lack of precedents in favor of the Surrogate's view of the case.

New-England, having had her Coliseum—in Boston—is now thinking of having her Ecumenical Council, either in that city or Plymouth, during this current year of grace, the great purpose being to gather up, formulize, and celebrate the ideas which have long clustered round the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Boston journals have no objection, and the *Congregationalist* especially, thinking the year of jubilee is come, marks a number of dates which may be solemnized with religious liturgies, "appropriate discourses and free-will offerings," such as may best sustain "the faith and ecclesiastical order" of the Pilgrim Church or Churches. It is a large idea; and certainly that Boston or Plymouth "Ecumenical" would be more interesting to us than the one on the Tiber, while, if these "free-will offerings" should be made with anything like the liberality and variety of those forwarded to His Holiness, we have no doubt a Museum of Curiosities may be made out of them, to remain as one more memorial of the Pilgrim Fathers.

We have had to report another horrible story of suffering and death on board an emigrant ship. The vessel was the *John Bertram*, from Hamburg, with 448 German emigrants on board. Her voyage lasted over 100 days, and considering that she was wretchedly overcrowded, the hardships which the passengers were forced to endure may easily be imagined. The arrangements for cleanliness were of the worst kind; since her arrival here "two cartloads of the refuse of the voyage, foul beyond description," have been taken from the ship. Nineteen of the unfortunate passengers, all in perfect health when they started, died on the voyage, and fifty others were prostrated by illness. The rest of them were, it is said, reduced to shadows. The reports tell us that the officers of the ship were not to blame. It is a very curious fact that in all cases of this kind we have never yet heard of anybody who *was* to blame. We only know that the German emigrant ships are most disgracefully managed, and that hitherto all remonstrances have failed to induce the authorities at Hamburg and elsewhere to keep an effectual check upon the rapacity of shipowners.

There are curiosities of crime which may be as notable as its atrocities. The French or German desperado, TRAUPMANN, has shown that he still has a respect for public opinion. He will not admit that he did his evil work alone and without accomplices, while his indignant protests on being stripped by his keepers and obliged to stand in a strong light for a photographic likeness of him, indicate that he shrinks less from the idea of meeting God's judgment, than from the feeling that his fellow beings would criticise his portrait under unfavorable circumstances. There is probably no man so lost as not to respect, in some degree, the sentiments of his fellow creatures; and this is certainly a great encouragement for those who labor, against the greatest obstacles, to correct and elevate the conditions of human society.

A correspondent, "Incog.," as a contribution to the "line and staff" discussion in the navy, refers us to Mr. SPENCER's bill, introduced into the Senate on the 7th of December, "to reorganize the Medical, Pay, and Engineer Corps of the United States Navy, and to regulate and fix their absolute rank, uniform and so forth." This bill provides, as we are aware, that Surgeons who have seen fifteen years' service "shall be commissioned as Fleet Surgeons, and shall be entitled to, and shall have, the absolute rank, uniform, pay and emoluments, right to quarters, honors, privileges, immunities, prize money, pensions, &c." Our correspondent seems to think that this bill would show that the doctors are "aiming to command ships." We do not place such an interpretation on the bill, whose purpose seems to be to provide that certain Surgeons shall be commissioned not as commanding officers but "as Fleet Surgeons," with certain rank and rights as such. If, however, an officer, commissioned as Fleet Surgeon could, by virtue of his rank as Commodore or Captain, be considered as qualified to command a ship, it is quite probable that a proper restrictive clause would be added to any such bill, to guard against this construction. However, as a matter of fact, this bill, which is apparently only the old one of last year, revamped, is not likely to be the source of the actual legislation on the matter. The report of the Naval Board is the proper source, and we do not understand that any desire to be qualified by their rank to assume the command of ships has been urged by the staff before that Board.

"The naked fact that General ROBERT E. LEE purposes to attend the funeral observances in honor of the late GEORGE PEABODY, has already been stated. We are informed that Washington College, Lexington, Va., whereof General LEE is President, has been a recipient of Mr. PEABODY'S bounty, and, sharing the general admiration and gratitude which his philanthropy has inspired, proposes to be represented at the funeral by her President and two of his associate Trustees; and, unless prevented by sickness, they will attend."—*Tribune.*

Mr. PEABODY, while a banker in London, and before the rebellion, negotiated several loans for the State of Virginia. In adjusting the account there was a balance of between $30,000 and $40,000 in favor of Mr. PEABODY. It is sufficient now to say, without going into explanations, that after much negotiation the Commonwealth of Virginia virtually repudiated the debt. In the hope of shaming Virginia into the payment of an honest debt, Mr. PEABODY assigned his claim to a Virginia College. To this extent General LEE, as President of that College, is "a recipient of Mr. PEABODY'S bounty." It is natural, perhaps, that General LEE should avail himself of the occasion referred to to revisit the North, but he could scarcely have anticipated that the first "stone" would be thrown at him by a journal so zealous in its advocacy of "Universal Amnesty."

A special agent of the Treasury who has just visited Alaska reports various particulars which reflect rather seriously upon the wisdom of the purchase of that territory. In fact, he thinks that it was a bad bargain—for the United States. There are about fifteen thousand Indians to about three hundred white people, which does not seem a very good basis for rapid social development. Nor have there been any discoveries of metals of sufficient importance to cause an influx of population. The cost of maintaining the authority of the Government there is estimated at half a million a year,—a fact that will lead many to fancy that this Alaska whistle is somewhat dear. The agent's question as to what shall be done with it, is, however, unnecessary, since, for political reasons alone, it never can be abandoned. It seems rather hard to pay $500,000 a year for a trade which may reach $100,000 a year, and for a Customs revenue of less than $10,000; but the business is consummated, and we must try to make the best of it.

WASHINGTON.

No Action Yet on the Virginia Question in the Senate.

CONGRESSMAN DAWES ON RETRENCHMENT.

How Taxation and the Debt May be Reduced.

Bills Relating to the New Apportionment Before the House.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

Liberal Views on the Tariff Question—The New-York Custom House—The Case of General Van Wyck—Report to be Made in His Favor—Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Virginia still hangs in the Senate. Another day's delay is the consequence of the everlasting propensity of that body to indulge in unbridled debate. The men who say something when they talk, have all been through some days, and listened to the wind-bags to-day with ill-concealed impatience. There was no debate to-day in any sense of that word. There was a great deal of bitter and acrimonious warfare between Mr. DRAKE, Mr. THAYER, Mr. STEWART and Mr. SUMNER, with a farcical by-play during the closing hours of the session between Mr. NORTON on one side and Mr. YATES on the other. Some Senators were disposed to sit the matter out, but those who were tired and disgusted, combined with those who urge further delay, carried an adjournment. There is nothing new to add to the situation; the bill will pass the Senate either as it came from the House, or at the most, with EDMUNDS' amendment which the House will agree to. In the meantime the Senate, by its delay and bad temper, only adds to the reproach upon itself. The subject has been discussed until it is threadbare. The tactics resorted to for further delay are initiated and suggested by irresponsible political intriguers, ex-convicts and office-seeking cormorants, who dance attendance upon that class of Senators who are pleased with nothing so well as the sound of their own names.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House has promptly followed up the passage of the Census bill, by taking up the matter of the basis of apportionment which was stricken out of the bill when it was before the House. On this subject the Western and Southern members are peculiarly anxious—so anxious, indeed, that they are ready to fix up almost any hocus pocus measure whereby the next Congress may be elected on the new apportionment. But as this cannot be done in time by the usual and constitutional mode, they propose to have it done by proxy. The result of the new census cannot be declared, even unofficially, until August, and the House will not be in session then to apportion the basis of representation, which duty, it is claimed, is devolved exclusively upon Congress by the Constitution. But there are now two or three bills before the House, one of which, Mr. JUDD's, has been under discussion for the past two days. Among other things, it provides for delegating this duty to the Secretary of the Interior, Congress first fixing the whole number of members which is to constitute the next House. The Secretary of the Interior, when he has received the result of the census, is authorized to apportion the number of members to each State, thus fixing the basis; and the election of the increased number is provided to take place upon a general ticket through proclamation of the Governor. Some of the bills provide further that no State shall be reduced in representation by virtue of this action. This is a sort of sop to the Eastern and Middle States which will be reduced or not affected by the reapportionment. The matter, it will be seen, involves many important considerations, not the least of which is the Constitutional objection, forcibly urged by Messrs. HOAR, JENCKES and others, of delegating such legislative power, confided exclusively to Congress, to an executive officer like the Secretary of the Interior.

LIBERAL VIEWS ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

As an illustration of the gradual sweep of more liberal views on the subject of our tariff and foreign trade, it may be mentioned that, among the gentlemen now in Washington urging a more liberal policy on these questions, is WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq., for many years President of the Wisconsin Hide and Leather Company, who are among the largest and wealthiest manufacturers of leather in the northwest. Mr. ALLEN maintains that, to the people of the northwest, the exemption of hides from all duty would prove of great benefit, as well as restore to establishments like his own the foreign trade which they once enjoyed, and which has been driven to Canada and to Europe. Inasmuch as those who insist upon retaining the duty on hides do so on the plea of conferring a great benefit upon the cattle-producing States of the West, it is important to hear what men like Mr. ALLEN have to say. It would seem absurd that a farmer in Wisconsin should favor a duty on hides with the expectation of getting twenty-five cents more for it, when he must in consequence pay fifty cents more on his next pair of boots.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day examined Mr. STOUT, late cashier of the Tenth National Bank, who testified as to the extent and character of the transactions of that institution in connection with the September gold operations. He stated nothing that will be news to anybody in New-York. Mr. ELLIS, of the firm of HEATH & Co., was also examined as to the extent and character of the transactions of that firm at the same time. He testified that they acted as the brokers of SMITH, GOULD MARTIN & Co., and JAMES FISK, Jr. The statements that the Committee are surprised at the non-appearance of Messrs. GOULD and FISK, are untrue, as they were not summoned to appear before next Saturday. They have responded asking a postponement, and there is no reason as yet to believe they will not appear when wanted.

PROPOSED NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

A delegation of steamboat men of New-York were before the House Committee on Commerce to-day, to submit a proposition looking to the establishment of an American line of steamers. What they ask is briefly to be allowed to take four or five wooden vessels belonging to the navy which are now laid up; to be empowered to make the necessary alterations in their construction, giving security for their being kept in proper order, and the payment to be made out of the proceeds of their trips during the next two or three years. These ships steam fifteen or sixteen miles per hour, and are said to be utterly useless to the navy at present. Their original cost was about $1,000,000 each. The gentlemen before the Committee to-day were Mr. C. K. GARRISON, General INGALLS and Mr. ALFRED REED.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The House Post Office Committee had another session this morning in reference to the condition and affairs of the New-York Custom House. A Mr. OBERLY, who was formerly assistant to Mr. MULLETT, and who made the measurements on which the estimates for the work were made, was before the Committee and examined.

THE STAFF AND LINE.

The staff and line difficulties in the navy was considered by the Naval Committee of the House. Some opposition was manifested to Mr. STEVENS' bill, the principal objection urged against it being that it was altogether too favorable to the staff side of the question. The Committee determined to take no definite action on the subject until the report of the Joint Board of Staff and Line Officers shall have been submitted and examined by them.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner DELANO decides that the tax imposed upon dividends, undistributed sums, &c., by section 120 of the Internal Revenue law; upon dividends, interest, coupons, amounts used for construction, &c., by section 122; and upon salaries, by section 123, did not expire on the 31st ult., but should hereafter be withheld, and paid as heretofore.

THE LETTER CARRIERS' CONVENTION.

The Convention of Letter Carriers reassembled to-day. The Committee on Resolutions made a report, which was adopted, that, as the letter carriers were poorly paid for their arduous duties, the members of this Convention most respectfully request that there be no classification of carriers; that the carriers, knowing that the Government does not desire to poorly remunerate its employes, they therefore respectfully ask that Congress may order the pay of letter carriers throughout the country to be increased to $1,200 per annum. The Convention then adjourned to call on the Postmaster-General.

MR. VAN WYCK'S CONTESTED SEAT.

The Committee on Elections to-day agreed upon a report in the contested case of VAN WYCK against GREENE, giving the former the seat.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S FUNDING SYSTEM.

Secretary BOUTWELL was before the Senate Committee on Finance to-day, and explained his plan for funding the national debt.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

A large number of petitions were presented for the abolition of the franking privilege—one by Mr. CARPENTER, who said for every such petition he received twenty applications for public documents to be mailed under frank.

Mr. DRAKE presented a petition from the letter carriers of St. Louis, Mo., for an increased compensation.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition from W. CORNELL JEWETT praying that any conditions to be imposed by Congress for laying ocean cables shall apply equally to all the existing cables, and suggesting an amendment to the telegraph bill reported yesterday, without which an unjust advantage would be given to the present English cable.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

It provides that the twenty-five regiments of infantry shall have the same organization as the cavalry and artillery; that no promotions or appointments shall be made in the infantry until all the unattached officers of infantry are assigned to regiments; that officers on waiting orders shall receive no pay until assigned to some regiment or placed on some appropriate duty, as now allowed by law; that the President may place on the retired list any officer who, from long and faithful service, wounds, or sickness, has become incapacitated for active service; that the commutation price of officers' rations shall be fifty cents, and that the Secretary of War shall be authorized to honorably discharge any officer on his own application, and allow him extra pay for from one to two years, according to the term of his service.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a canal at or near Pass à l'Outre, at the entrance of the Mississippi River, without expense to the Government, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of a railroad in said State. Referred to the Committee on Lands.

THE WHISKY SEIZURES IN CALIFORNIA.

The resolution relating to the seizure of distilled spirits in California, and directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to hold said spirits subject to judicial determination, was called up.

Mr. SHERMAN said in an ordinary case of seizure like this the Secretary of the Treasury was empowered by law to decide upon the rights of claimants to the property, and the introduction of the matter to the Senate was interference.

Further debate was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour, when the Virginia bill was taken up.

THE VIRGINIA BILL.

Mr. THAYER resumed the floor, in opposition to the unconditional admission of Virginia. He quoted from the Reconstruction acts to prove that Congress had not in a single line of those acts committed itself to the admission of Virginia in any contingency. The allegation that faith had been plighted was only true so far as the power of the Government had been pledged to insure the protection and security of suffering loyal people of that State. In the case of Virginia, the imposition of the iron-clad oath was an unavoidable necessity as the only means of determining the legality of her Legislature under the Fourteenth Amendment. The Senate should bear in mind, in treating with former rebels, that rebellion had not been crushed, but had merely been transferred from the field to the forum. The triumph of the leaders of the rebellion would be as effectively attained by legislation like that now proposed as it could have been by the destruction of the armies of the United States in the late war.

Mr. NYE repeated his belief that the good faith of Congress required the unconditional admission of Virginia.

Mr. DRAKE asserted his distrust of the Virginia Legislature, and insisted upon the imposition of fundamental conditions as a means of enabling Congress more readily to deal with Virginia.

Mr. STEWART read a telegram announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Rhode Island Legislature, and said Virginia, if admitted, would complete the list of States whose votes were necessary to make the amendment part of the Constitution of the United States. He replied in detail to the memorial recently presented by Mr. SUMNER, and vindicated the character of Governor WALKER, of Virginia.

Mr. SUMNER said: In this controversy the character and sentiments of Governor WALKER were of the greatest importance, as representing the class of people into whose hands it was proposed to commit the destinies of Virginia. He read from a speech purporting to have been delivered in Virginia by that gentleman, and criticised many of its expressions as indicative of the opposition of the author to the county system and public schools' provisions of the new Constitution. Portions of the speeches delivered by Governor WALKER at various times and places were also quoted and commented upon as evidence of the disloyalty of his supporters.

Mr. NORTON delivered a lengthy speech in review of the reconstruction legislation, during which he incidentally stated that a Military Commission was now sitting in Atlanta, Ga., to determine upon the qualification of the members of the Georgia Legislature, and were exercising an authority equal to that of the Queen of Great Britain.

Mr. EDMUNDS said if the statement was true, the authority of the Commission must have been received from the Queen of Great Britain, for it could not have been received from the President of the United States, or from the law.

Mr. NORTON replied that the fact was as he had stated it, and said this was but one instance of the unlimited and unwarranted use of power in the South, under the acts of Congress which were practically defective.

At 4:30 o'clock, Mr. NORTON yielded the floor to a motion to adjourn, and the Senate, apparently wearied with the uninteresting character of the debate, adopted the motion by a vote of 24 yeas to 21 nays.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. DAWES made an argument against the passage of the bill. He showed that under it, if it could have been forced through under the previous question, the Secretary of the Navy could sell three millions of property at private sale at the Philadelphia Navy Yard to whom he pleased, when he pleased, and on what terms he pleased, the only obligation on him being that he should obtain the approval of the President, who from the nature of his duties could pay no personal regard or attention to the proceedings. The Secretary of the Navy could sell the property to any personal or political friend, on any terms he chose, and could apply the proceeds to such purposes as he pleased on League Island. He did not see why, in regard to League Island, the representatives of the people should be relieved of the duty of appropriating that money from time to time. He knew full well that the Navy Yard had to be removed from Philadelphia, and he assumed that ultimately it would go to League Island. That was a fixed fact, but other things were fixed facts also, and one of them was that the passage of this bill involved the immediate expenditure, independent of the $3,000,000, of more than $1,000,000. The engineer's report to the Secretary of the Navy three years ago showed that, in order to make League Island high enough above high-water mark to be beyond the incroachments of the tide, the whole area (400 acres) would have to be raised between nine and ten feet. This would require 4,800,000 cubic yards of earth, and no one would pretend that that would cost less than fifty cents a yard, making an aggregate of $2,350,000. Not a shop could be transferred to League Island until the surface was raised, unless they wanted to have the Navy Yard carried to sea. He knew that an estimate of $900,000 had been prepared at the Navy Department, for League Island, to follow this bill. He asked the House to consider whether there was an absolute necessity for undertaking this work at this time; was the Treasury in such abundant funds as to undertake it? It became the representatives of the people to answer that question. This was a time of peace. There was no pressing necessity for the enlargement of the navy yards. The British Navy depended on private ship yards; ninety per cent. of all the work done for the British Navy was done in private navy yards. Admiral PORTER had recently stated before one of the House committees—the Committee on Navigation Interests—that the Government had spent $485,000,000 for a navy during the war, and that there was nothing to show now for that expenditure; that we really had no navy, and had suggested the building of a merchant marine of iron screw steamers as a substitute. Mr. DAWES went on to call the attention of the House to the estimates furnished for the navy yards for the next fiscal years as follows: To Portsmouth, N. H., $377,000, against $50,000 last year; to Boston, $747,941, against $100,000; to New-York, $883,811, against $100,000; to Philadelphia, $111,865, against $25,000; to Washington, $561,775, against $69,000; to Norfolk, $359,312, against $30,000; to Mare Island, $92,432, against $30,000. In short, the Secretary of the Navy proposed besides the $800,000 for League Island, a total expenditure of $3,607,806, against $451,000 last year. The estimates did not inspire him with much confidence, although the Secretary promised to effect a saving of $2,000,000 in the article of coal alone, which had only cost $150,000 for the last two years. That was an achievement in mathematics which found a parallel only in the achievements of the Postmaster-General, who proposed to save $5,000,000 a year by the abolition of the franking privilege, while the franked matter would not produce $800,000. He thought if the two mathematicians who had prompted these two Secretaries could be brought to light and set to work, they could shew that the public debt might be paid before the expiration of the Administration. The book of estimates for the next fiscal year contained appropriations for public works of $24,486,173, against appropriations for the same objects last year of $6,493,000. The Administration of ANDREW JOHNSON had been accused of profligacy in expenditures. The people had tried it on that charge, and had found it guilty, and had taken from it the sceptre of power and put it in the hands of the Republican Party on its professions of economy in the administration of the public service. The people intended to hold them to their promises. But what was the first evidence they put forth to the country of their determination to carry out their pledges? While he knew the ungracious position he occupied, he proposed to speak plainly but truly to his party friends in the House. He knew there was not much comfort to be derived from the wounds of a friend. ANDREW JOHNSON, in the last year of his Administration, had estimated that he could carry on the Government for $303,000,000, and that amount had been cut down over $20,000,000. What did their own Administration estimate that it would carry on the administration of the Government for a year for? $311,607,174, an increase of over $28,000,000 beyond the amount required by ANDREW JOHNSON, and an increase of $40,000,000 over the amount appropriated for the present year. But this included an error of over $1,000,000 in the footing up of the Post Office Department, which would reduce the increase to $42,000,000. But he believed that not entering into the estimate was the little sugar plum of $800,000 for League Island; and back of it also were the Bay of Samana and the Island of St. Thomas at $7,500,000 in gold, and back of it, too, were the millions that would be added by the Senate to the appropriation bills as they passed the House. In this House alone the pledges of the Republican Party were to be redeemed. They could have no aid either at the other end of the avenue or at the other end of the Capitol, and he put it to the representatives of the people whether they would inaugurate new public works on a broad estimate of $24,000,000. He had a right to complain of the other end of the avenue that, with all its professions of economy, and with all the heralding by telegraph and otherwise of reduction, there was but one of those Departments that did not estimate an increase of expenditures over the appropriations of last year. The exception was the poor, unpopular Attorney-General, and he hoped it was not because of that remarkable trait in his character that it was contemplated at the other end of the Capitol to relieve him from further public service, and drive him into private life. There was the new Post Office building at New-York, which the architect said would cost $4,000,000, and the granite for which was estimated to cost $1,000,000. Were they going on with such expenditures? Were they going to put $3,000,000 from the old Philadelphia Navy Yard and $800,000 from the Treasury into League Island, when they might as well wait five years? Two things seemed to be desired—a reduction of the public debt by the Administration, and a relief from the burdens of taxation by this House; neither of these things could be accomplished without the other thing, which both overlooked—a reduction of the expenditures. How was it proposed at the other end of the avenue to pay the public debt, unless the expenditures were reduced? How did the House propose to relieve the people and the enterprise and the capital of the country from the burden of taxation under which they are groaning unless the expenditures were reduced? He would tell his amiable friend from Maine, (Mr. PETERS,) who had emancipated himself from care about pennies, and who had gone off in a vain search for a dollar in which he proposed to economize upon, it was the pennies taken in taxation off the spikes, cordage and rigging of the ships of Maine that made the commerce of the country to decline. He called upon the members of the House to stand by the Committee of Appropriations in the pledge which it now gave to the country that it would cut down those estimates below the figures at which the country took the power from ANDREW JOHNSON's Administration.

In order to do that, they must forego any private interests and private and imaginary political gains in localities by the expenditure of money. They must rise above those considerations and look to the general results, and then the fingers of industry would again ply their work; enterprise would gain courage; the country would go on in prosperity and in development, and the nation would, in the years that were to come, build Navy Yards at League Island and at New-London, and amplify those at Boston and Portsmouth; and all over the country, if that should be the policy, there would be a reduction of expenditures, so that thereby the people might be relieved from the burdens of taxation at one end of the avenue, and the public debt might be paid at the other. It was with this view, and because he believed it to be a test question, that he would move to lay the bill on the table, and would on that motion call the yeas and nays, so that the people might know who would stand by the Committee on Appropriations in its attempt to curtail the expenditures of the Government.

A very marked degree of attention was paid on both sides of the House to the speech of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KELLEY followed in reply to Mr. DAWES and in support of the bill, but he had been speaking only a few minutes when the morning hour expired, and the bill went over under the rules.

MR. JUDD'S APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House then took up Mr. JUDD's Apportionment bill, and speeches were made by Mr. PAINE in support of it, and Messrs. HOAR and WILLARD in opposition. Finally Mr. SCOFIELD moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and that motion was agreed to—yeas, 104; nays, 64. The vote was principally a sectional one, Western members mostly voting in the negative.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the disposition made of the $600,000 allowed for aggressions on American commerce by Japan. Adopted.

Mr. GETZ, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a resolution for the creation of a Joint Select Committee on the condition of the Senate chamber and hall of the House, as to their lighting, heating, ventilation and acoustic qualities.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the subject had been before the Ventilation Committee for several years, and nothing had been done. He hoped this Committee would report sometime between this and eternity.

Mr. GETZ said that the Ventilation Committee of last Congress did report at length, but that no action was taken.

Mr. GARFIELD proposed to abandon the hall, and to hold the sessions of the House in the old hall. He characterized this hall as the most skillfully contrived slaughter-house he was ever acquainted with.

Mr. LOGAN endorsed everything Mr. GARFIELD said.

Mr. WOOD said that the old hall with all its defects, was very far superior to the present building, and he thought that Congress should immediately and seriously go to work to accomplish this reform.

Messrs. BROOKS and MAYNARD expressed the opinion that the old hall was, in regard to acoustic purposes, worse than the present one.

The resolution was then adopted.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. SLOCUM introduced bills for the erection of a Post Office and other Government buildings in Brooklyn, and for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Referred.

The House then at 4 o'clock adjourned.

A Little School Girl Dies from the Effects of Punishment.

A sad affair in Manchester, Conn., should be a warning to school teachers against the possible dangerous consequence of some punishments that seem perfectly safe. The story, as told by a correspondent of the Hartford Courant, is, in substance, that a little girl, 9 years old, attending a public school in Manchester, having failed to recite her geography lesson perfectly on Thursday, was required on Friday to repeat the lesson for that day and the day before. She failed again, and, as a punishment, was required to stand on the floor in a passage way, where there was a draft of cold air, while she learned it. She stood there for an hour, and afterwards was compelled to stand in the school room five hours longer, till she learned Thursday's lesson, and for an hour more, trying to learn Friday's, and was not released until some time after the other scholars had been sent home. She is said to have been full of health and spirits on Friday morning, but on Saturday her legs began to swell and she suffered intensely, soon becoming delirious, trying to repeat the lesson which was the occasion of her punishment, and begging of her teacher leave to take her seat. After a few days of this agony she died. An investigation by the School Committee was demanded and held, the committee finding that the teacher was guilty of an error in judgment.

ALBANY.

Nominations from the Governor—Investigation Into Health Officer Swinburne's Acts Proposed—Important New Business Introduced.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Senate had an Executive Session to-day, and received two nominations from the Governor for the offices of Canal Appraisers to supersede Messrs. BROCKWAY and WASSON, Republicans. The nominees were Colonel NORTH and GEO. C. GREEN, of Lockport. Colonel NORTH has at least consented to accept the office, and Judge BROOKS, for whose place he was first nominated, having withdrawn his resignation, is to be allowed to hold over for the present. Another Executive Session is to be held to-morrow, when it is said that the names of Dr. CARNOCHAN for Health Officer, JOSIAH T. MILLER, of Seneca Falls, for Superintendent of Insurance, and DANIEL HORNELL, of Steuben County, for Bank Superintendent, will be sent in.

Senator GENET introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to investigate newspaper charges of malfeasance in office on the part of Health Officer SWINBURNE and other Quarantine officers. Several Senators opposed the investigation unless specific charges were made by responsible parties, and, pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned. Speaker HITCHMAN has recovered from his illness, and will preside in the Assembly tomorrow, provided there are enough members here to make a quorum.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

REPORTS.

By Mr. MURPHY—Incorporating the Lennox Library.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. THAYER—To amend the Hudson River Bridge charter.

By Mr. ELWOOD—For the relief of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, of German Flats.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To extend Madison-avenue to Union-square, New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TWEED—Amending the act relative to frauds in assessments for local improvements.

By Mr. FROST—Authorizing the Richmond County Supervisors to issue and dispose of bonds to pay the county debt.

By Mr. THAYER—Amending the charter of the Mechanics' Life Insurance Company; also, amending the General Mining and Manufacturing law.

By Mr. MINIER—Authorizing a canal bridge to be constructed in Havana.

By Mr. WOODIN—Amending the act relative to the Surrogate of Wyoming County.

By Mr. MORGAN—For relief from erroneous assessments on farms; also, to charter the Old Ladies' Retreat of Poughkeepsie.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To facilitate the payment of taxes by railroad companies.

By Mr. MURPHY—Allowing trades societies to make all necessary by-laws, &c., for their mutual aid, benefit and protection, and declaring that the so-called Conspiracy law shall not apply to the trades unions. This bill was sent up with the approval and seal of the Workingman's Union attached. Also, providing that the Governor and Senate shall appoint three Commissioners to revise the statutes of the State, whose salaries shall be $5,000 each per annum for three years, and incidental expenses not to exceed $3,000 annually, their report to be submitted to the Legislature.

By Mr. TWEED—To extend the Manufacturing act; also to enable the American and Foreign Bible Society to unite with the Baptist Publishing Society.

By Mr. PIERCE—To amend the act relative to the encroachments and obstructions of the Harbor of New-York.

By Mr. MURPHY—To enable mechanics and laborers to adopt rules and regulations for their mutual protection; also relative to the public health of New-Utrecht, Kings County; also to amend the act for laying out roads in New-Utrecht.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To amend the charter of the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New-York; also to provide for revising the statutes of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To repeal the act in relation to Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of Peace relative to Westchester County, and to provide for holding terms of Court at White Plains, and authorizing the sale of the Bedford Court House property; prescribing the jurisdiction of Courts of Sessions, and to provide for filling vacancies in the office of Justice of Sessions.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. CALDWELL—Referring so much of the Governor's message as relates to State prison management to the State Prison Committee for investigation, with a view to reduce the apparently increasing expenses in our prisons, and reporting a bill. Agreed to.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the Utica Mechanics' Association to borrow money to build a hall and sell certain property. The bill was reported to the Senate. Also releasing lands in New-York to RICHARD BAIRD, which was ordered to a third reading; also, approving of the location for an insane asylum at Buffalo, which was ordered to a third reading.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then went into Executive Committee.

CHARGES AGAINST THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The doors being thrown open, Mr. GENET moved that whereas the Shipowners' Association and others have made charges of illegal exactions against the Health Officer of the Port of New-York and other maritime officers, therefore the Committee on Commerce and Navigation investigate these charges and report to the Senate, the Committee incurring no expense to the State, except such as is necessary in procuring witnesses. A motion to hold the investigation in Albany was negatived. Considerable discussion ensued as to the responsibility of the charges, in which it was shown that the charges were merely newspaper declarations; that the shipowners, as an association, had never made any charges. The Senate then adjourned without disposing of the question.

OBITUARY.

Francois Vincent Raspail.

The death of FRANCOIS VINCENT RASPAIL, the distinguished French chemist and politician, is announced in our cable dispatches. M. RASPAIL was born at Carpentras, (Vaucluse,) on Jan. 29, 1794. He finished his education at the Seminary of Avignon, and when 17 years of age delivered a course of lectures on philosophy, and the next year one on theology. It was intended that he should join the church, but he refused to take orders, and after the Second Restoration went to Paris and supported himself by teaching. In 1826 he became attached to the *Bulletin des Sciences* of Férussac, and in 1829, with M. SARGNY, founded the *Annales des Sciences d'Observation*. These periodicals, with others of a similar character, contain a complete record of his numerous investigations into botanic, zoological and paleontological questions, while they also record his views on points of chemistry, microscopic anatomy and medical jurisprudence. But he was destined to political notoriety as well as to scientific distinction. He participated from the first in the secret political movements of Paris, and took an active share in the revolution of July, 1830, when he was wounded. Although official employment was offered him, he stood aloof from the Government of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, and refused to accept from its chief the Cross of the Legion of Honor. M. RASPAIL aided in the organization of the *Amis du Peuple* and other secret societies aiming at the overthrow of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, and was so zealous a Republican that he soon became the object of serious prosecutions. He spent, in consequence, six or seven years in prison, where he wrote several of his scientific works, and obtained the materials for his *Re-forme Pénitentiaire*, published in 1839. M. RASPAIL took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848, and headed the crowd which gathered at the Hotel de Ville on the evening of Feb. 24, and proclaimed the Republic before the arrival of the Provisional Government. He was one of the leaders of the insurrection of May 15, and was arrested and confined at Vincennes until April, 1849, when he was tried and sentenced to five years' hard labor at Doullens. Notwithstanding his incarceration, the Department of the Seine elected him a member of the National Assembly in September, 1848, and in December he received 36,000 votes for the Presidency. He was released in April, 1854, and immediately retired to Belgium. He has since published a periodical entitled *Revue Complémentaire des Sciences Appliquées*, and an annual work on household medicine, which enjoys immense popularity. As to his return into public life, the reader is too familiar to need extended information. M. RASPAIL was an "irreconcilable" candidate to the Legislature at the recent elections, and was chosen as one of the representative men of the extreme Left.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

GLEES AND MADRIGALS.

The concert of glees and madrigals, given last evening at Steinway Hall, attracted to that place a very large audience, and afforded unbounded satisfaction. There is little likelihood that a frequency of such affairs would have as great an influence, for there is a variety in dramatic music that the older compositions do not possess; but an occasional performance, such as occurred yesterday, is interesting and novel in the extreme. The programme included sixteen numbers, bearing respectively the names of T. BREWER, (1650,) WHITTAKER, MENDELSSOHN, FR. ABT, W. HORSLEY, SCHUBERT, Sir H. BISHOP, BENEDICT, R. J. S. STEVENS, T. FORD (1607) and T. MORLEY (1595.) Sixty singers interpreted it with an unanimity of spirit and science deserving the warmest praise. Almost all the pieces were repeated, in part at least. SCHUBERT'S very characteristic song of "The Post Horn" was the first solo of the evening and was admirably rendered by Miss ELLA MATHER. MENDELSSOHN's superb chorus of "The Victors' Return" was the most conspicuous quartet element, and was interpreted from the opening verse to those closing lines of each stanza so thoroughly suggestive of the advancing tramp of an armed host, with unfailing power of expression and with the broadest effect. Among the other features were to be noted Miss C. V. HUTCHINS' pathetic rendering of "By the Sad Sea Waves;" Miss M. H. HINDLE's execution of the ballad of "The Erl King," which really needs the explanatory text the hearers were provided with; a harmonization of "Dorothy," a Swabian melody of decided originality, brightness and fluency, and a very fine recital of the glee, "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind."

MISS MEHLIG'S CONCERT.

Miss MEHLIG, a German pianiste, whose every performance since her recent arrival in this country, has had repeated encomiums, gives her first concert at Steinway Hall this evening. Miss MEHLIG will be assisted by Mme. CARLATI, Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, (violinist,) Mr. BERGNER (violoncellist,) and Mr. CHARLES FRADEL.

Theatrical.

M. JUIGNET'S BENEFIT.

The eleventh annual benefit performance of M. PAUL JUIGNET, an artist who has been prominent in the best days of the French drama in this City, and whose industry and talent will eventually be instrumental in a great degree in recalling that pleasant period, is to take place at the Theatre Francais on Saturday evening. M. JUIGNET's claims upon playgoers require no rehearsal here, but the subject-matter of his programme does. It gives promise of a delightful entertainment. "Le Suppliee d'un Homme," a three-act comedy by M. EUGENE LABICHE, one of the most liberal contributors to modern light dramatic literature, and "Un Homme du Sud," a vaudeville written by M. HENRI ROCHEFORT ere the author dreamed of irreconcilability and political martyrdom, will be acted, and M. JUIGNET will recite, between the two pieces, "La Grève des Forgerons," a new poem of a most impressive character. The *bénéficiaire* will have the coöperation of MM. EDGARD, GENOT, ROUSSEAU and FRANCIS, and of Mmes. MOREAU and DAIRE. And, judging from past experience, he will also have that of the public.

ROME.

The Season—Art Matters—What the American Artists and Sculptors are Doing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Friday, Dec. 27, 1869.

The weather in Central and Upper Italy has been for weeks past worse than has been known in the memory of those of long experience. More than thirty days of continuous rain has cast a gloom over everything, and in some parts the damage has been considerable. From Tuscany, intelligence comes of a flood in the Arno, and although at Florence there has not yet been an overflow, Pisa for some days has been under water. The three bridges of stone are broken, and serious damage is done, with loss of lives. Five hundred soldiers have been sent down from Florence to assist the citizens to repair injuries, and money is collected to relieve sufferings among the poorer classes. The Pope has sent a subscription of 500f.

ART MATTERS.

Art in Rome cannot be put out of sight. The artist here may breathe freely though all others may die of theological or political suffocation. For art there is a broad atmosphere, and nowhere else can the artist live so large a life of esthetic sympathies. As soon as one enters the studios of Rome, at once is seen how much broader is the scale of plans and execution. In all other cities the processes of art creation, however respectable, are languid compared with the activities of Rome. Indeed, here art is almost the single activity, for commerce of any other sort hardly has a place. Without its art production, and it must be vulgarly added, its lodging houses for foreigners, Rome would not be much better off than some of the decayed cities on the extreme eastern coast of the Mediterranean.

Much might be said of what the leading artists of all nations are doing, but for this it would be necessary to write a book. Our interest is principally fixed upon our own artists, and in watching the rapid and very highly respectable development which they, with a generous assistance are carrying forward. From all the signs, it cannot be doubted that a new impulse is about to be given to art production and art culture in America. The rapid and enormous development of the country in every other element of civility and power demands more attention and a larger place to be given to the elegant arts. The surface of the overgrown bulk of the national body is without the shine which polished arts can lend, and the better mind of the country is feeling this and making the necessary effort for improvement.

Here in Rome our old painters and sculptors are working away with not less hope and zeal than those but just beginning their career. The old workers are not forgotten, while the new or young have enough to stimulate them. Mr. HEALEY has come back, after an interval of thirty years, and is well established; adding by his culture, as well as his art skill, to the respectability of the American art circle. He is now engaged upon a full-length portrait of PIUS IX., for Bishop BAILEY, of New-Jersey. The Pope has promised one, or perhaps two, sittings, after he is a little more free from the work of which his hands are now full. One sitting is all the artist needs, as frequent views of His Holiness, and the good portraits, of at least strong likenesses, of which Rome is full, give sufficient opportunity for the study of the subject. Mr. HEALEY's color ripens with the ripening midsummer and approaching autumn of his long artistic year. His collection of portraits has increased almost to a gallery, and there are heads so well painted, as to color, and so strong as likenesses, as to give uncommon satisfaction as well to those who have commissioned them as to those looking after good pictures. Mr. HEALEY has a great deal more than justified the expectations raised twenty or thirty years ago, when HENRY WHEATON introduced him to LOUIS PHILLIPPE, and he received a commission to paint several portraits for that monarch. These pictures now in the palace of Versailles, might as well be forgotten, or only remembered as illustrating the very great progress which the artist has since made. Mr. HEALEY has lately painted the portraits of so many ecclesiastics of high degree, as to become what he really is, an adopted son of the Church.

Passing from the studio of a painter of long practice to that of one of our young artists, it is a source of satisfaction to observe what a creditable, if not really high, position Mr. CHARLES CARYL COLEMAN is taking. An interior, lately laid out on a large canvas, will be a picture of great value, judging by the smaller studies of the subject already made. It is by far the most considerable work of this artist, and in a year or two it will be ready, according to present intention, for one of the European exhibitions. It is no small success, regarded in the light of mere money profit, to pass in eight years from painting pictures, sold for $25, to the production of works upon which a valuation of two or three thousand dollars is placed.

Mr. TILTON, by constant and severe study, is adding new beauty to a style already refined to almost the last degree, by the discipline of labor and thought, and the careful observation of nature. This artist may be called classical among our landscape painters; for the classical subjects which he loves to represent are treated in a classical spirit, or with the care of a studied fidelity, without the timid puttering of mere painstaking; which gives the flat truthfulness of an engraving without the soul which animates nature. The talent of such artists has raised our landscape painting to the rank of the best school, and to a position of acknowledged distinction. Pæstum has many times been painted, and it is a subject of which neither artists nor the buyers of pictures of any refinement can ever be tired. After repeated visits to the locality, and years of study of the subject, Mr. TILTON has resolved to make of those noble and most impressive ruins the greatest artistic work which he has yet undertaken. The canvas is spread, and the drawing and dead color laid in; but it may be five years before the last touches of nature finish are given to the picture. In this vast storehouse of Italy, treasures without limit are laid up; wealth of crude material for art, many times manipulated, but, like pure gold, many times again, without loss, to be turned into new coins. The broken monuments of the past are set in a nature whose form and color and living spirit are in harmony, and the artist finds the elements of which he is in search.

ANGELICO.

Fall of Dwellings in Brooklyn—A German Workman Killed.

Three three-story brick dwellings being put up in Division-avenue, between Rodney and Keap streets, Brooklyn, E. D., tumbled down about 5:30 o'clock last evening from some unknown cause. At the time there were some fifteen workmen in the buildings. CHARLES OTERMAN, THOMAS HARDING, ALBERT DYSON and WILLIAM WATSON were severely injured by the falling materials. They were rescued by the Police and taken to their homes. Captain WOGLOM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who happened at the time to be in the neighborhood, procured a ladder and removed seven men who had been left in a perilous condition on the roofs after the giving way of the front walls. The loss is about $10,000. The owner is Mr. CHARLES SHEPHERD. In the course of the evening workmen were engaged in clearing away the *débris*, when they discovered the dead body of one of the men who had been at work on the building. His name is JOHN BENER, a German, and his family is said to be in Germany. The body was removed to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station House and the Coroner notified.

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The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

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Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

ANDREAS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, of scarlet fever, MARY DUNHAM, only daughter of John W. and Maria W. Andreas, aged 3 years.

Funeral notice in evening papers.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, Jan. 17, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Edwin Lewis, in Jersey City, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, M. D., late of this City, in the 95th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, those of his son-in-law, the members of the Historical Society and of the Academy of Design, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Church, New-York, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock.

COOPER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 17, WILLIAM COOPER, aged 51 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 244 West 11th-st., formerly No. 22 Hammond-st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

PROTHEROE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, of inflammation of the brain, MARY EVELYN, youngest daughter of Robert and Magdalen C. Protheroe, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 44 West 33d-st., on Thursday, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

LUCKEMEYER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, LOUISE, wife of Edward Luckemeyer, in the 25th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 13 East 29th-st., on Thursday, the 20th, at 9½ A. M.

MEASE.—On Monday, Jan. 17, after a lingering illness, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Richard Grant White, The Narrows, L. I., JOHN LOMMER MEASE, younger son of the late Charles Bruton Mease.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

MULLEN.—At St. Catherine's Convent of Mercy, Houston-st., on Monday, Jan. 17, Mrs. ELLEN MULLEN, in religion Sister Mary Theresa, aged 35 years.

Funeral 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

NITCHIE.—On Monday, Jan. 17, HENRY A. NITCHIE, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, from No. 128 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

OVERING.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 18, MARY C., widow of Henry Overing, and daughter of the late George Clinton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

ROBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, ASENATH, widow of the late J. N. Robins, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 132 Adams-st., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

RUTTMAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 17, SARAH M. SOPER, beloved wife of Ferdinand Ruttman, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Perry, No. 148 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, STEWART, son of George St. John and Mary Stewart Sheffield, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of the parents, No. 11 East 43d-st., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

TOWAR.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, MARIE LOUISE AUBURNE, wife of the late Jonas Seely Towar, in the 58th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

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152..Jerusalem the Golden....Walker
153..A Motto for Every Man....Hobson
154..Where is My Sister Dear....Linley
155..Romeo and Juliet....Raymond
156..Rosalie Polka Mazurka....[illegible]
157..Bells and Beaux....Pratt
158..Nellie Just Over the Way....Millard
159..Good-Bye, John....[illegible]
160..The Gay Cavalier....Millard
161..The Monks of Old (three parts)....Millard
162..The Dawn of Day (three parts)....Millard
163..Breathe Soft and Low (three parts)....Millard
164..My Own True Love (three parts)....Millard
165..Tommy Noodle....Steele
166..The Fortune Teller....Pratt
167..Sports at Fire Island....Raymond
168..The Dancing Fairy....Waverly
169..The Reaper's Schottische....Little
170..Katy's Letter....Dufferin
171..Wilt Thou Not Smile Upon Me....Millard
172..Wake, Darling, Wake....Millard
173..John Anderson, My Jo, John....Scotch
174..The Troubadour....Bayly
175..Eily Mavourneen....Benedict
176..Matrimonial Sweets....Freeman
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CONTENTS: Joseph and His Friend, (Second Part,) by BAYARD TAYLOR; Rhyme Slayeth Shame—a poem, by WILLIAM MORRIS; The Pressure upon Congress, by JAMES PARTON; Quail; Winter Woods, by GEORGE COOPER; The Value of Accident, by CHARLES A. COLLINS; Father Meriel's Bell, by J. E. HOMMER; Risk; The Street-Cries of New-York, by CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY; Among the Isles of Shoals, (third paper,) by Mrs. CELIA THAXTER; The Way to Sing, by Mrs. HELEN HUNT; Life in the Brick Moon, by E. E. HALE; We Lee and His Kinsfolk, by [illegible] ANDREWS; Edwin M. Stanton, by HENRY WILSON; Reviews and Literary Notices.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS: We Girls: a Home Story, (Second Part,) by Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY; Our Menagerie—Seasons, by T. W. HIGGINSON; Snow, a Poem, by Rose Terry; Burton and the Baby, by HELEN C. WEEKS; Mr. Clarence at the Capitol, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; A Chimney Sweep, by CAROLINE ARABELLA HOWARD; The Owl and the Pussy-Cat, by EDWARD LEAR; Jack's Victory, (Second Part,) by Dr. I. I. HAYES; How Battles are Fought—Fighting for Forts, by Major TRAVERSE; Mrs. McGarvey's Tea Party, by Mrs. A. M. DIAZ; The Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box.

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POLITICAL.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY WILL HOLD a public meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in Broadway Union Hall, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway. Able speakers will explain the principles, objects and measures of the new party. By order of the Council. LEANDER THOMPSON, President.

WILLIAM WEST, GEORGE R. ALLEN, } Secretaries.

IRA B. DAVIS, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange was comparatively busy yesterday, a considerable crowd having been brought together by the announcement of important sales of City property. ALLEN & BROWN disposed of thirty-four lots adjacent to each other, on First-avenue and Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, which brought in the aggregate the sum of $60,150. Eight of these lots are on the avenue, those on the corners selling for $4,300 and $4,400, and the intermediate ones at prices ranging from $2,000 to $3,400. The lots on Forty-eighth-street, thirteen in number, were struck off at prices ranging from $1,100 to $2,120 each, while the corresponding lots on Forty-fifth-street brought from $650 to $775 each. Much the larger portion of the property was purchased by WM. LALOR.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. disposed of several lots of business property for which there was considerable competition. Two lots, known as Nos. 183 and 185 Sixth-avenue, with brick buildings thereon, together measuring 36.2x85 ft., were both taken by the same bidder at $22,500 each. A lot, with frame buildings, on the corner of Wooster and Broome streets, 18.4x75 ft., was sold for $22,500, and No. 147 Wooster-street, between Prince and Houston, 25x100 ft., brought $19,250. This was a partition sale, made under the direction of CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, referee.

Another Supreme Court sale took place at the stand of ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, who disposed of three lots, with four-story brown-stone houses upon them, on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, referee. The most southerly of these brought $15,000, and the others were sold for $14,175 and $14,000.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Allen & Brown.

[illegible]

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 lots, with brick buildings, Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av., w. s., 51.11 ft. n. of 12th-st., together, 36.2x85, each ... $22,500
1 lot, with frame buildings, n. w. corner of Wooster and Broome sts., 18.4x75 ... 22,500
1 h. and l., No. 147 Wooster-st., w. s., 218.4 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100 ... 19,250

By Roberts & McGuire.

1 h. and l., w. s. 2d-av., 50.4 ft. n. of 55th-st., 18.5 x85 ... $15,000
1 h. and l., w. s. 2d-av., ... ft. n. of 55th-st., ... 14,175
1 h. and l., w. s. 2d-av., 50.4 ft. n. of 55th-st., ... 14,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.

Westfield.

Annandale Station, on Staten Island Railroad, Mary Eustace's ... [illegible]
Port Richmond Valley to Amboy Ferry road, n. s., adjoining R. Journeay's, Jas. W. Sprague's, ½ acre ... 375

Northfield.

Old Place road, adjoining Paul Latourette's, 1½ acres ... $1,000
Road from Old Place road to Mariner's Harbor Shore road, e. s., Summerfield M. E. Church property, 7,500 square feet ... 1,500
Road from Mersereau's Ferry to Morning Star, John H. Lockman's property ... 4,000
Old Place Road, adjoining Catharine Ann Van Pelt's, 52x160 ... 600

Port Richmond.

Plot adjoining Dennis Delaney and others, and Phebe A. Van Pelt's, 50x100 ... $600
Lot 21, Pomona Grove, Wm. A. Rose's ... 250
[illegible] ... 734
Lydia-st., n. s., adjoining Jno. Shauf's, Lydia Simonson's, 100x112 ... 3,500

Southfield.

Sylvaton Terrace, near New-York-av., lot No. 1, "The Chestnut Cottage" ... $5,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

Lafayette-st., e. s., 222.8 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 100x200 ... $600

Locust Grove.

Lots Nos. 265, 256, Grove-st., corner Prospect-st., 50x100 ... $135

Woodside.

9th-st., e. s., lots Nos. 944 and 945, 50x100 ... $900

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

[illegible]-av., e. s., 126 ft. e. of 1st-st., 100x105 ... $1,800

Morrisania.

Madison-av. and 11th-st., corner of, 100x120 ... $400
132th-st., s. s., 186 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 18x100 ... 5,000

North Castle.

Road from M. E. Church to N. L. Parker's, s. s., adjoining A. C. Banks', 30 acres ... $2,500

Rye.

Boston Post road, e. s., adjoining E. A. Halstead's, ½ acre ... $500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Church-st., s. s., No. 251, 16.6x74 ... $5,000
Boyd-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. from Kinney-st., 25x100 ... 2,500
Berlin-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Hamburg-place, 25x100 ... 300
Brown-st., e. s., 310 ft. n. of Crane-st., 25x100 ... 2,675
Court-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Bruce-st., 25x100 ... 1,000
Garside-st., w. s., 104 ft. n. of Bloomfield-av., 25x100 ... 800
Napoleon-st., n. s., 150 ft. from New-York-av., 14x200 ... 100
Elizabeth-av. and Miller-st., n. e. corner, 50x173; Warren-st., s. s., indefinite, 27.4x100 ... 13,000
Plot Jas. H. Tichenor's property, 6 40-100 acres ... 2,350

Bloomfield.

Broad-st., w. s., 107 ft. from Osborn-st., 73x363x68.4 ... $2,100
Cross-st., w. s., 126 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 50x120 ... 200

West Orange.

Tulip-av., s. s., 3 tracts, about 19 acres ... $75,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Hudson City.

St. Paul's-av. and Hackensack River, s. w. corner, 400x100 ... $7,000
Lot No. 22, Van Vorst Heights Company, Hudson-av., 25x100 ... 1,775
Lot No. 20, Van Vorst Heights Company, Hudson-av., 25x100 ... 1,300

Harrison.

Lots Nos. 348, 349, 350, 351, A. Smith's map ... $1,800
Lots Nos. 9 to 16, block No. 38, Map of East Newark ... 2,000

Weehawken.

Lot No. 195, map of Weehawken Heights, 75x100 ... $900
9th-st., lots Nos. 16 and 17, block No. 14, Niles' map, 50x100 ... 600

Bayonne.

John-st., e. s., 246 ft. s. of Latham-st., 75x87 ... $550

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—AN elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, (in fee;) $65,000; possession; a bargain; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., 6th to 64th sts., $25,000 to $280,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house in 47th-st., near 5th-av., 25x85; lot full size; constructed by one of our best builders, and in splendid order. Address C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 75 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR A PUBLIC INSTITUTION, 120 lots, lying together on high and level ground, with fine view of Westchester and Long Island, &c., on 10th-av., just north of Convent of Sacred Heart. Apply to WM. E. RAYNOR, No. 54 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, 25x75, on the northeast corner of Bedford and Commerce sts., on easy terms. S. L. RUSSELL, No. 137 Fulton-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, with French roof, 25x42x100; all the modern conveniences and in perfect order, with carpets, mirrors, cornices and shades, or all of the furniture if desired, all new last Spring; fine billiard room, marble-tiled hall, walnut stairs and doors, plate glass windows, extra plumbing; twelve minutes walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. Apply on the premises, No. 120 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE AT A great bargain; the most desirable place in Brooklyn, convenient to all ferries, and within 8 minutes of City Hall, New-York; house, stable, &c., and three lots of ground beautifully laid out; terms very easy. For particulars address J. K., owner, Box No. 4,328 Post Office, New-York.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR TO let.—The granite stores Nos. 3 and 4 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. E. CLARK, No. 130 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market 466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the state of Iowa, mostly lying on and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for landsheld.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

G. C. GUILD'S
METHOD OF FURNISHING RURAL HOMES. A NEW PLAN—THE MOST LIBERAL AND EQUITABLE YET OFFERED. MOUNT PROSPECT VILLA ASSOCIATION. WHITE PLAINS VILLA ASSOCIATION. EAST NEW-YORK HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION. Secure Maps and Pamphlets of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., New-York, 197 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY FINE and elegant country seat, within a few minutes drive of Orange Brick Church Station, N. J., comprising 22 acres of land, watered by a permanent and full flowing spring, from which the main house is supplied by steam force pumps; beautifully shaded and laid out, and abundantly fruited. The mansion is thoroughly plumbed, large and commodious, containing about 20 rooms, and is suitable for a large family, boarding house or hotel. For price, terms, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS.—A beautiful residence, with outbuildings and twenty-two acres of land, admirably located on Staten Island, will be exchanged on equitable terms for dry goods, by the owner, residing at Albany. Address W. J. PRYER, Real Estate Agent, Albany, N. Y.

MONTROSE—BETWEEN ORANGE AND South Orange, N. J., opposite and commanding elegant views of [illegible] residence and stables, thoroughly built, [illegible] convenience; eleven rooms; near depot; [illegible]. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 2 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

AT CRESSKILL, N. J., SIXTEEN MILES by Northern New-Jersey Railroad, a neat two-story residence and outbuildings; [illegible] stocked with fruit, ornamental and shade trees; neighborhood first class; near churches, schools, depot, &c.; $9,500; others all sizes, prices and localities. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIRginia, and other Southern States, for sale by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 53 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE.
New corner store, Mercer-st., 20x90.
New houses, 53d-st., near 4th-av., 17x100.
New cottages, 107th-st., near Boulevard, 21x21.
Offices, No. 240 Broadway.
Apply to W. R. MORGAN, No. 12 Washington-place.

TO LET.—FLOORS FOR BANKS, INSURance companies, rail or fast freight and other offices, in the new iron building, corner of Broadway and New Market. Apply at No. 183 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

EIGHTH-AVENUE STORE TO LET OR lease, No. 462, between 33th and 34th sts., in good order. Apply to JAMES H. PELL, No. 35 West 23d-st., or No. 109 Pearl-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 5 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LENOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 13 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DEY, FRONT AND SOUTH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER AND UNDER DIRECTION OF SAMUEL M. VALENTINE, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF ABRAHAM VALENTINE, DECEASED.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Barclay sts., and known as No. 222; lot 25.6 front, 24.4 rear, 81.8 south side, 81.3 north side.

DEY-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Washington and West sts., and known as No. 80; lot 22.0 front, 22 rear, by 93 feet 5 inches in depth on each side.

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the south side of Front-st., between Fletcher-street and Burling-slip, and known as No. 195; lot 24.11 front, 23.10 rear, 102 feet easterly side, 100.6 westerly side.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 276; lot 20 by about 72.4.

Sales maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE—By order of Supreme Court, valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harrison, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 122 Cedar-st.
No. 125 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 109 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st., Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 124 Washington-st.
No. 125 Washington-st.
No. 280 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 282 Washington-st.
No. 44 West 4th-st. (late No. 380 4th-st.)

Terms at sale. Sale peremptory without reserve. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 20 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER of Executor, No. 32 Dey-st.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of Cortlandt Palmer, Executor of Mrs. E. R. Suydam:

DEY-ST.—The valuable five-story and basement brown-stone front store and lot, No. 32 Dey-st., south side, 100 feet east of Greenwich-st., and about 250 feet west of Church-st. extension; store is 25x90 feet on first floor, 75 feet deep above; fire-proof vaults in front; lot 25x90 feet. Possession.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, made pursuant to section 12 of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical and chemical purposes," and section 2 of the act amending the same, framed June 7, 1853.

The capital stock is $200,000. No part of said stock was actually paid in cash, but it was all issued by the Trustees in payment for property purchased by them necessary for the business of the Company.

The total amount of existing indebtedness of the Company is $21,326 62.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

G. L. GARDNER, President and Trustee.
CHAS. D. WADSWORTH,
D. HOWARD DONOVAN,
JOHN BOWMAN,
G. H. APPLEGATE,
Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN BOWMAN, being duly sworn, says he is the Secretary of the Gardner Manufacturing Company above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true. JOHN BOWMAN.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1870. W. HIBBARD, Notary Public, City of New-York.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 8, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY thousand dollars of the Union-square National Bank stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,366
Net Earnings per annum	875,765
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,254

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New-York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 90 and accrued interest.

They bear comparison and competition better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of *Safety, Security, and Profit.*

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a *Sinking Fund,* and First Mortgage upon the road, its equipment, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled, and productive country;—assuming that a railroad built through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest* and *Principal* than a road *to be built* through the most highly-extolled wilderness or sparsely-settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus secured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf," as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Reality and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high, you will if you take these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our advertised Agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Macon County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

FIFTEEN BONDS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY for $1,000 each, and numbered 34 to 40, Nos. 124 to 128 and 173 to 176 inclusive, have been TO-DAY obtained from us by fraudulent means, and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or loaning money on these Bonds, payment of them and the attached coupons having been stopped by the Company.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $6,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,000,000 January, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } Convertible after Jan. 1, 1872.
1,000,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice.

The object of the issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

REPORT OF THE LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, made and published pursuant to statute:

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Capital paid in	500,000 00
Amount of existing debts	68,237 35

F. GROSJEAN, President.
J. C. MILLIGAN, Vice-Pres't.
A. MICHEL, Treasurer.
E. W. MARTIN, Secretary.
J. H. SMITH, Sup't of Works.
Trustees.

NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 1, 1870.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: EDWIN W. MARTIN, being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, and that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. E. W. MARTIN, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1870. JOHN RAYMOND, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 10th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Jan. 11, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, DAN'L C. KINGSLAND,
WM. A. THOMSON, DUDLEY B. GREGORY,
JESSE HOYT, JOHN M. DAVIES,
E. STUBBERG, PIERRE V. DUFLON,
BENJ. G. BOGERT, F. TILLINGHAST,
JOHN G. DAVIS, ROBERT SEAMAN,
HENRY COLLINS.

At a meeting of the Board held SATURDAY, 15th inst., SAMUEL E. SPROULLS was unanimously reelected President, and WILLIAM A. THOMSON was reelected Vice-President. A. S. APGAR, Assistant Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of President and Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held on Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1870, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of said election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and remain so until after the election. JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia, and both principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, by which the former road has been leased.

It is fifty-eight miles in length, and the entire issue of the bonds is but $580,000. For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company are hereby called to attend a special meeting at the stockholders at the Company's office, No. 142 West Baltimore-st., in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 24th January, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the President and Board of Directors. JOHN N. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.

ECLECTIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 19th of January, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. G. DE MACARTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. W. F. PRENTICE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AT 95

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE,
AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTY YEARS.

TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
CHAS. L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

These bonds, at present price of gold, yield over nine per cent. interest, and as an investment they are fully as secure as United States Five-twenties, which now pay only six and one-fourth per cent. in currency.

They are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over $2,500,000 have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and other agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from North-ern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as fast as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these bonds is therefore guaranteed, by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by new current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads in a new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95 and accrued interest.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprise, we recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment, affording absolute safety, and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117⅞	118⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67	114⅝	114⅞
Coupon, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	114⅝	114⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	...	114⅛	10-40 Regis.	111⅞	112⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Coupon	111⅞	112⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	115⅛	115⅜	Gold	121⅝	121¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	115⅛	115⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109⅞	110
Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE,

TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property ... $9,195,000
Whole indebtedness of townsonly ... 203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. ..., 1870.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY.—The amount of capital of the Company is $500,000. Stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property, real estate on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, [illegible] purchased, necessary for the business of the Company, as full stock, not liable to any further call or assessment. The amount of the existing debts of the Company does not exceed $500.

CHARLES STORRS, President.
CHARLES STORRS,
DANIEL S. ARNOLD,
CHARLES C. WILCOX,
GEORGE G. MOULTON,
A. L. DICKINSON,
D. AYRES, Jr.
DANIEL S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: DANIEL S. ARNOLD, being duly sworn, says that he is the secretary of the Shafer Farm Oil Company, and that the within foregoing annual report, and all the statements therein contained, are true.

DANIEL S. ARNOLD.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1870. H. P. ALLEN, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 159 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 30 BROADWAY.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO., in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $12,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
No. 10 Wall-st.

Orders for the purchase, sale and negotiation of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD promptly executed.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

OFFICE OF THE
CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at the office, No. 60 Broadway, corner Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are: To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained in the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for, and owners of, the capital stock of the last-named Company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named Company and other companies having coal lands in Allegany County, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that Company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 15th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

[Copy.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY, pursuant to section 12 of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," and section 2 of the act amending the same, passed June 7, 1853.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,001,

of which no part has actually been paid in, all of which was issued by the Trustees in payment for property purchased by them necessary for the business of the Company. Amount of existing debt, $224,560.

C. T. CHILDS, President.
GEORGE HALL,
C. T. CHILD,
JOHN GORHAM,
EDWIN G. ANGELL,
W. H. WHITTINGHAM,
Trustees.

City and County of New-York, State of New-York, ss.: CHARLES T. WHITTINGHAM, being duly affirmed, deposes and says, that he is the Secretary of the Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, and that the matters stated in the above report are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

CHARLES T. WHITTINGHAM.

Affirmed to before me this 18th day of January, 1870. CLARENCE M. HYDE, Notary Public in and for the City and County of New-York.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, JOSEPH BUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS, WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS, HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS F. SCHOALS, WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT, JONA. W. ALLEN,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, NAHUM SULLIVAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS, PETER B. SWEENY,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, ANDREW MILLS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
and WILLIAM A. DARLING, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, CHARLES JOHNSON were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES H. COBB, PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK, E. BROADWAY AND BATTERY R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM WHITE, CHAS. A. HOTCHKISS,
THURLOW WEED, WM. RICHARDSON,
CHARLES JOHNSON, E. C. BENEDICT,
AUGUSTUS F. SMITH, RICHARD KELLY,
CHARLES CURTISS, JOHN T. CONOVER,
JOHN KERR, JAMES D. TAYLOR,
HUGH SMITH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board WILLIAM WHITE was unanimously reelected President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes Barre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By order,
S. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary, pro tem.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior, for the purpose of authorizing a lease of the Company's mines, will be held at the office of Messrs. Stokes, Taylor & Co., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 9th February next, at 3½ P. M. CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—$5,000 DES MOINES VALLEY eight per cent. second issue bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Cash capital ... $500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870 ... 300,978 00

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 119 BROADWAY.
A. F. HASTINGS, President.
W. B. BUCKHOUT, Vice-President.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

Capital ... $1,000,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 ... 1,627,000 31
Liabilities ... 119,694 42

Rates as low as other First-class Companies.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) Per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 17 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

CHARLES E. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. SAMBURGH, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (free of tax) payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
Cash Capital, $200,000. Net Cash Surplus, $...,000.
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1, next.

JAMES TERRANCE, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 29th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, upon the capital stock, payable on the 20th inst., for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and afterwards at the office of the Company in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 21st inst.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 28 to Feb. 1.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1869.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Holders willing to make a rebate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date.

E. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst. until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free from Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 19th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 29th-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.
NO. 470 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES No. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO., No. 119 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trustees of the Gardner Manufacturing Company, held at their office this day, a Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars per share was declared payable to the stockholders, on and after the 21st inst.

JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1870.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. F. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 162 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February.

H. BUCK, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives on demand. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

The coupons due Feb. 1, 1870, on the Bonds of "The consolidated debt of the City of Davenport, Iowa," will be paid at that date, at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank in the City of New-York.

Holders of bonds or coupons of the old loans of said city can have them converted, at par, into bonds of the new, (secured) issue, at the amount due Aug. 1, 1869, by addressing C. S. WATKINS, Sec'y, Davenport, Iowa.

OFFICE OF THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on demand.

WILLIAM R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1868, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 42 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York building.)—This Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date.

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1869.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1870 January Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1870, JANUARY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, N. W. CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank books in German, French and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, (free of Government tax.)

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 287 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

FRANCIS F. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

All deposits made now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

E. J. BROWN, JOHN MOLMAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending on the 31st of December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, or dividend, and calculated on the same principal.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 17th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums of $5 and upwards which shall have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on or before the 17th inst.; all interest not called for will be added as principal and compounded at the same rate.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD YORK, } Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870, JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1869, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAE, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 681 3d-av., between 43d and 44th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on deposits from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. E. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; interest from the first day of every month to 7 and 8 per cent. per annum. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 206 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE......Rousseau...SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE......Duchesne...SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont...SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT....Lemarie...SATURDAY, Mar. 5

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19 | Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20 | Scotia, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26 | Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
Marathon, Th'sd'y, Jan. 27 | Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2 | Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers. First Cabin....$80 gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 19th January. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—GOODS landed under general order from Cunard steamship SAMARIA, will be sent to Bonded Warehouse, No. 480 Greenwich-st., New-York. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Captain Cutting......Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Captain Green......Jan. 26, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams..Feb. 2, at 6 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Girard.....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth..Feb. 16, at 5 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain Price......Feb. 23, at noon.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway.) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Jan. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin. Payable in Gold.		Steerage. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA.....Jan. 22 | IOWA......Feb. 12
INDIA......Jan. 29 | CALEDONIA....Feb. 19
CAMBRIA....Feb. 5 | COLUMBIA.....Feb. 26

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, from Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, Thompson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 9 A. M.
DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco; First Class, $125 to $170.* Steerage, $60.

* according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 21—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain Lapidge.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE.

FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The regular mail steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delancy, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $150, gold.

Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo City can be had at "Mons. Auguste's" at $2, gold, per day.

Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold.............$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold.. 80

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene, Jan. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, via Nassau, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain F. Van Sice, Feb. 3.

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Deaken, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1870, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, will follow Jan. 27.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, On SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without storage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 17 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 64 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:30 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
[illegible] and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:25, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at [illegible]

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at [illegible]

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at [illegible] *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander Lewis. Commander Simmons, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES OF THE genito-urinary organs successfully treated, no matter what the cause. Irritation of, and pain in, the bladder speedily relieved. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the blood purified. Medicine to eradicate disease; also, to restore the vigor of youth and manhood furnished in office. H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 120 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

DR. F. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 2[illegible] Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

DEALERS IN BUCKWHEAT FLOUR can obtain a fancy article, in limited quantities, by sending their orders to L. H. SOULE, Kirkwood Mills, [illegible] County, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country; understands cooking in all its branches; could take entire charge of the kitchen; do the marketing if required; best references. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 12 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, respectable, experienced English Protestant woman as working housekeeper or invalid nurse; understands her business fully; will work for the interest of her employer; has good reference; no objection to the country; understands the care of grown children. Can be seen at No. 160 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist with the washing if required; first-class City reference given from her last place, where she lived for two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 29th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young woman who can cut and fit dresses and thoroughly understands the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; can give the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 30 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference. Apply at No. 247 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young woman as head laundress in a hotel or boarding house; one who thoroughly understands her business; can be well recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; is an excellent baker and first-class meat cook; would be willing to assist at washing; has six years' and other City references. Call at No. 434 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid or waitress in a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 West 17th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook in a small private family; willing to do some washing and ironing; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 132 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and fancy desserts; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 28 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEStant young woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting, or would take a cook's place, and assist in the washing; city reference. Call at 223 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as first-class cook, and one as nurse and chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 West [illegible]th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, very respectable; she is a very good cook; has the best City testimonials; will do washing. Call at No. 287 6th-av., new No. 383.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A woman of experience, very respectable and highly recommended; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or will take care of an invalid person. Call at No. 389 6th-av., new No. 385.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WHO HAS excellent City reference from last employer, a situation; understands fluting, &c. Apply at No. 241 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist with washing. Can be seen at No. 218 7th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 200 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to general housework in a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 207 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman, Protestant, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1,226 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation in the country to cook, wash and iron or to do housework; has good reference. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chambermaid and waitress; could take full charge of a dining-room; six years' reference. Apply at No. 220 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid, and is willing to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist with washing; City or country reference if required. Call for two days at No. 249 8th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing. Can be seen at 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 128 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 130 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 218 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good baker. Call at No. 113 West 14th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 399 4TH-AV., (new No. [illegible],) for country or City, a large number of recommended Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, housekeepers, young girls, &c.

EMPLOYERS REQUIRING LADIES for superior situations, governesses, ladies' maids, sales ladies, &c., suited free at Mrs. LOWE'S Bureau, No. 1 First-st. Country orders promptly attended.

ALWAYS ON HAND AT THE INTERNATIONAL, No. 126 6th-av., above 10th-st., German, French, American, English and Catholic and Protestant Irish servants.

COLORED SERVANTS, MALE AND FEmale, supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMMS Intelligence Office, No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., between [illegible] and 7th avs.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER—WILL GO out by the day, week or month. Address 490 3d-av.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WILL go out by the day or week. Address No. 490 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a very experienced and responsible young Englishman of Protestant principles; is a thorough groom and driver; understands plain gardening, milking, &c.; would like a place with a cottage for his wife; no children; is a careful and valuable man; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, or gardener and farmer, by a thorough, practical man; understands his business in all its branches; married, one child; wife can take charge of dairy and poultry. Address W. H., seed store, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, industrious man; thoroughly trained to the business from his youth; is a professional trainer of young horses to both saddle and harness; reference satisfactory. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 283 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; good driver and an excellent groom; sober and industrious; has the best of City references from his last employers. Address J. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable colored man; can apply with good reference. Address, for one week, Miner & Stevens, No. [illegible] Broadway, or JAMES BLANE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman understanding horses, carriages, cows, and is willing to make himself useful; wages moderate; has very good reference. Address for three days CONSTANT, No. 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S AND GARDENer's situation by a sober, reliable single young man, thoroughly competent; is a good milker, and will make himself generally useful; first-class reference. Address GARDENER, Box 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has four years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address M. R., No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A Protestant, a situation as gardener; understands gardening in all its branches; has good references. Address Box No. 187 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman or gardener; country preferred; good reference produced. Address B., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as first-class waiter; best City reference. Call or address HOWARD, 3 East 10th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

BOOSEY'S NEW AND COMPLETE catalogue of the largest collection of cheap music published in the world. Free to any address. No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at these before you decide elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA. GERMAN OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Jan. 21, SATURDAY, Jan. 22. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, Jan. 24.

DER FREISCHUETZ.

Grand Romantic opera in 3 acts, by C. M. von Weber. Performed by the ARION VOCAL SOCIETY, kindly assisted by the NEW-YORK SING ACADEMY, supported by the following powerful cast of soloists:

Mme. Frederici Himmer....Agathe
Mme. Rotter Diehlmann....Aennchen
Mr. Wm. Candidus....Max
Mr. Fred. Remmertz....Caspar
Mr. C. Dehnhoff....Ottokar
Mr. R. Herder....Kuno
Mr. Geo. Ely....Kilian
Mr. H. Schwickardy....Eremit
Mr. R. Apfelbaum....Samiel
(Members of the Arion.)

New and elegant dresses by J. Hellwerk.

New and splendid scenery by L. Dornbach, and W. Meisner.

Brilliant effects produced in the Wolf's Glen scene.

Grand chorus of 160 voices.

Orchestra of 60 performers.

Extra orchestra on the stage.

CONDUCTOR....CARL BERGMANN
Admission....One Dollar
Reserved Seats....One Dollar Extra
Boxes for four persons....Ten Dollars
Family Circle....Fifty Cents

Tickets for the New-York performances sold at the music stores of G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, and also by Haight Bros., No. 665 Broadway.

Tickets for the Brooklyn performance by Chas. A. Cook, No. 60 Wall-st., and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT

AT THE MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHAPEL, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, under the patronage of

Mrs. C. F. GILMAN, Mrs. JACOB VOORHIS, Mrs. J. B. KETCHUM, Mrs. W. P. LLOYD, Mrs. THOS. MARLOR, Mrs. THEO. BEEBE, Mrs. JENNIE MOLINI, Miss BELLE COREY.

The following distinguished artists have volunteered their services:

Miss AGNES PERRING, Soprano, Miss LAURA PERRING, Contralto, Miss BELLE COREY, Soprano, J. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor, EDWARD GILBERT, Baritone, FRANK BARTLETT, Baritone, GUSTAVUS NORTHUP, Baritone, HARRY SANDERSON, Pianist, Reading by Miss SADIE CODE.

Conductor....Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING.

Admission two dollars; Tickets can be obtained at No. 386 Lexington-av., or of J. N. Pattison & Co., Nos. [illegible] East 23d-st.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 22, BENEFIT OF MR. F. JUIGNET.

COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, DRAMA. HENRI ROCHEFORT, LABICHE, COPPEE.

Novel and interesting programme: LA GREVE DES FORGERONS (The Blacksmith's Strike.) The great dramatic scene by F. COPPEE. LE SUPPLICE D'UN HOMME (A Victim of Circumstances,) and UN HOMME DU SUD (A Man of the South.) By Henri Rochefort, editor of La Marseillaise. Tickets at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and 114 Broadway.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.

Corner of 26th-st. and Madison-av.

DRAMATIC RECITATIONS. MISS CLARA F. NORRIS, ASSISTED BY MR. J. B. FROBISHER.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, AND FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

READINGS COMMENCE AT 8¼ O'CLOCK.

EXHIBITION AT THE SOMERVILLE Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., of famous paintings for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the patriot army of Cuba.

Burning Ships of Cortez, by Sans, Spanish artist, and Landing of the Pilgrims, by Wappes. Also rare water colors and etchings from original plates by famous artists.

Admission 25 cents. Open every day and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

MEETINGS.

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF AMERican citizens will be held at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of the patriots of Cuba. All Americans whose sympathies are enlisted in favor of our struggling brethren and who believe in republican Governments and the Monroe Doctrine, are cordially invited to attend. Hon. Cassius M. Clay, Hon. John A. Logan, Hon. Thomas Fitch, Hon. James M. Kavanagh, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Smith, and others, will address the meeting. Ladies are especially invited to attend. By order of the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Bedford Branch, No. 475 Grand-st.—Regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Essay by Rev. J. P. Lestrade. Subject—"Marguerite, Queen of Navarre." Young men are cordially invited.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. CHEVALIER and GABRIEL CHEVALIER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John D. Chevalier and Gabriel Chevalier, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 38 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. OSBORNE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Osborne, of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1870. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GARDNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Gardner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1870. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE KARNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore Karner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of February, 1870, at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM C. PRINCE and ROBERT PRINCE, Jr., bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham C. Prince and Robert Prince, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of December, A. D., 1869. GEO. WAYLAND, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER W. BEDFORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Peter W. Bedford, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 27th day of December, 1869. JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, Assignee, No. 170 William-st.

NO. [illegible].—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS CAHN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis Cahn, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of January, 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL J. JOYCE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York the 18th day of January, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel J. Joyce, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 22d day of June, 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. R. B. RANDOLPH, Assignee.

IRON WORKS.

IRON RAILS.

IRON RAILS of superior quality from the celebrated PARK GATE IRON COMPANY, of Rotherham, England. For sale by WM. BAILEY LANG & CO., No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL, MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, MAY, 1870.

Under the auspices of the NEW-YORK AMUSEMENT COMPANY. NEW-YORK AMUSEMENT COMPANY.

Prompted by the very great success which attended the Boston Musical Jubilee, the N. Y. A. Co., being chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York for the special purpose, will give a GRAND MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL, GRAND MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL, in a manner so extensive and magnificent as to ENTIRELY ECLIPSE ALL MUSICAL GATHERINGS. ENTIRELY ECLIPSE ALL MUSICAL GATHERINGS.

Invitations will be extended to The President of the United States, Their Excellencies the members of the Cabinet, Their Excellencies the Governors of the States and Territories, The honorable Senators of the United States, The honorable members of the House of Representatives, The honorable members of the Senate and Legislature of the State of New-York, The chief civic and military dignitaries of the country, and to The Ambassadors and Envoys of the foreign Governments.

A GIGANTIC COLISEUM A GIGANTIC COLISEUM will be constructed capable of accommodating EIGHTY THOUSAND PERSONS. EIGHTY THOUSAND PERSONS.

The great problem having been fully solved by the Boston Musical Jubilee, that THE IMPRESSIVE GRANDEUR OF HARMONY has no limit in the numbers of its component parts, it is intended to secure the attendance of 10,000 MUSICAL ARTISTS, 10,000 MUSICAL ARTISTS, comprising an assemblage from THE CHIEF ORATORIO AND CHORAL SOCIETIES OF THE WORLD, AN ORCHESTRA, THE LARGEST EVER ASSEMBLED, AND THE PRINCIPAL MILITARY BANDS EXTANT.

Importance will be given to the occasion by the engagement of several of the FIRST STARS OF THE LYRIC WORLD. FIRST STARS OF THE LYRIC WORLD.

An especial, and, it is believed, a praiseworthy feature of this great occasion will be the awarding of prizes for original musical compositions. FOUR GRAND PRIZES, FOUR GRAND PRIZES, OPEN TO THE WORLD, will be offered for four numbers which may be designated THE FOUR SEASONS, which shall each constitute a feature in each day's programme, adapted TO THE ORATORIO AND CHORAL SOCIETIES, TO THE BOY CHOIRS, TO THE GREAT ORCHESTRA, TO THE MILITARY BANDS, TO DRUM CORPS, CHIMES OF BELLS, AND ELECTRIC ARTILLERY, and to such other harmonic effects and imitations as the composer may prescribe.

GRAND PRIZES will be offered, open to the world, FOR THE VARIOUS MAENNERCHORS.

Three prizes for the best military band of the first class, composed of forty-two instruments.

Three prizes for the best military band of the second class, composed of twenty-two instruments.

Three prizes for the best military band of the third class, composed of fifteen instruments.

Each maennerchor and military band will be permitted to select their own compositions in which to display their excellence.

One prize for original triumphal march for military band, first class.

One prize for original military march for band of second class.

One prize for military quickstep for band of third class.

The details of the programme will be determined at an early date, and will be left to the direction of the CHIEF MAESTROS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The cordial assistance and encouragement of the public spirited men of this Metropolis are earnestly desired, upon the assurance that this great occasion shall fully do credit to New-York, and entirely transcend ALL SIMILAR MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK.

SECOND SEASON OF TWENTY NIGHTS.

OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1870.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the season received at the box office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th inst.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Each subscriber for the season will be entitled to admission, free of charge, to the FOURTH ANNUAL BAL D'OPERA ITALIAN, which will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

ORGAN RECITALS.

SAMUEL P. WARREN will give THREE RECITALS of CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC at the HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, Jan. 19, 26 and Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, Pond's and Wardwell's, Nos. 701, [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, and at Pattison & Co.'s, under the Hall.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—GEO. W. BUNGAY speaks on Temperance, in the Chapel, at 7½ P. M., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1870. Singing by the Mission children. Come early to secure a seat.

THE AMATEUR CONCERT FOR THE relief of the Cuban families is postponed until SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

LECTURES

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.—Sixth and last Lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1870, at Steinway Hall, by Rev. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, D.D. Subject—"Names." Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. JAMES J. BURNET, Chm'n Lecture Committee. FREDERICK H. [illegible], Sec'y Lecture Committee.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NOS. 252 AND 254 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, corner of 19th-st., over Aitken & Miller's.

Is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and guarantee success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.

Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.

The next term will begin Feb. 1. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.

Terms—$500 per annum.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the [illegible] September. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 15. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 2. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT NORTHPORT, L. I.—A few children from the City solicited. For terms address D. B. BEALE, Northport, L. I.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, (in which the advertiser is well versed,) and the rudiments of Latin, would be imparted either in a family or institution, by a lady largely experienced, and who is possessed of most satisfactory credentials as to ability, &c. Emolument not a consideration; but a comfortable and agreeable home is absolutely a sine qua non. Parties desiring the offices of a truly reliable and skillful instructress will confer a favor by addressing immediately L. R. DILWORTH, Brooklyn.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES AN engagement as visiting governess; her acquirements are English, thoroughly, French, music and drawing; highest references from her present pupils. Address G. L., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND STUdent of the General Theological Seminary, desires to instruct two or three pupils in classical or English branches; references given. Address N. R. B., General Theological Seminary, West 20th-st.

PERSONAL.

MISSING SINCE JULY 15—A GIRL [illegible] years old by the name of ELLEN KELLY; red hair cut short, wore a waterproof cloak and dark hat with red roses in front; supposed met with foul play. Any information regarding her will be thankfully received by her agonized father. Address JOHN KELLY, No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING WILL BE PRESENTED, WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, MR. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA, OURS.

A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND, in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.

ACT FIRST. A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

ACT SECOND. "THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

ACT THIRD. THE HUT—THE BAND OF "OURS."

THURSDAY, OURS. FRIDAY, OURS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—Nineteenth and last time, Sheridan's Masterpiece, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS. SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In answer to the numerous inquiries at the box office, it is respectfully announced that A MATINEE OF "OURS" will be given SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 22, At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1 P. M. Box book now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

THIRD HAMLET MATINEE ON SATURDAY, JAN. 22, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING, EMMA WALLER in her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.

The curtain rises promptly at 7¾.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Successor to Barnum's. BROADWAY, corner 30th-st. Open every day and evening.

A New Burlesque at 2 every day. "WITHOUT A NAME." "WITHOUT A NAME." "WITHOUT A NAME." A New Burlesque at 8 every day.

Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, Misses WOOD and BERNARD, J. M. WARD, MORTON, CHARLES.

To be seen all day. STONE GIANT. LIVING ANIMALS. SUPERB AVIARY. To be seen all day.

At 8 every evening. IXION. IXION. IXION. LISA WEBER and BLONDES. IXION. IXION. IXION.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT....Director.

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the GREAT AND UNABATED SUCCESS of the exquisite fairy spectacle of CINDERELLA, this beautiful pantomimic representation will be continued for ONE WEEK LONGER, in conjunction with a great variety of BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES.

ON MONDAY, JAN. 24, AN ENTIRELY NEW BILL, INTRODUCING NEW ARTISTS IN NEW ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.

Y. M. C. A.

4TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.

SATURDAY, POPULAR CONCERT, JANUARY 22.

MR. J. LEVY, the distinguished Cornet Player; MISS JENNY LANDSMAN, SIGNOR BANDOLFI, MR. GEO. MORGAN, and others.

Admission 25 cents. Tickets now for sale at Messrs. Pond's, Schirmer's, Ditson's, and Pattison's.

MISS KATE FIELD,

IRVING HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS.

ANNA MEHLIG HAS THE HONOR TO announce that her FIRST CONCERT will take place at STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, assisted by the following eminent artists:

MME. ELIZA CARLATI, Soprano, Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violin, Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncello, CHARLES FRADEL, Conductor.

Tickets of admission, $1, for sale at the ticket office of the hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at all the principal music stores.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING.

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 3 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOME ROOM, FOR TWO, ON first floor; one on third, and two single rooms, for gentlemen, in a corner house, with first-class board; location unsurpassed; references exchanged. Apply at No. [illegible] East 23d-st.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a good locality, convenient to University-place or 5th-av. cars; terms reasonable; also hall bedroom at $2 per week. Address C. B., [illegible] West [illegible]d-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND HOME comforts may be had in a private Christian family, pleasantly located, near Central Park, by a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; terms moderate. Address R., No. [illegible] East 57th-st.

AN AMERICAN PRIVATE FAMILY will rent furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without partial board, at moderate prices; gas, bath and fire. Apply one week at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate; reference first class. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—WITH SUPERIOR BOARD, A large and handsome room, with southern exposure. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., opposite Gramercy Park Hotel.

NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY and [illegible]th-st.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let; all modern improvements; convenient to Hoffman House and adjoining St. James.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, with bath on second floor, with private table, or first-class board. Apply at No. 2 West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOM to let in a private family; breakfast served in room. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND A QUIET HOME WANTed up town, west of 5th-av., and above 20th-st., in a private family, for a gentleman and daughter, on reasonable terms. Address M. P., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY SPRING STRAW GOODS. MACY
MACY SPRING STYLES PARASOLS. MACY
MACY Now open at popular prices. MACY
MACY R. H. MACY, MACY
14th-st. and 6th-av.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 90 cents; children's 25, 50, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. For 30 days only. At ELGER'S, No. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, near 19th-st. East side.

MILLINERY.

OPERA BONNETS, $5; VELVET Hats, new styles; elegant Bonnets, half price; Astrakhan Hats, $5, worth $15; Children's Hats; Furs, half price. BYRNE'S Millinery, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]th-st. Save this.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED—CLERGYMEN AND school teachers having leisure time may learn of an honorable and profitable occupation, by addressing GOOD WORKS, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED. — NONE but thoroughly competent and reliable persons need apply. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress, with large acquaintance in New-York and vicinity, to canvass for a life insurance company. Address D., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A NURSE, WITH GOOD CITY reference, to take care of a young baby. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st., near 5th-av., before 1 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

(Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)

JAMES FISK, Jr....Proprietor.

Reengagement, for FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, of the popular Lyric and Dramatic artists, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, in their famous PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT, introducing several new features.

Second week of the accomplished vocalist, Miss NULLY PEIRIS. Miss NULLY PEIRIS.

First night of the beautiful Comedy, by T. W. Robertson, Esq., entitled DAVID GARRICK, DAVID GARRICK, with a new and excellent company.

EVERY NIGHT, and Saturday Matinee at 2. EVERY NIGHT, and Saturday Matinee at 2.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THURSDAY—BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.

JOSEPH C. FOSTER'S Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, now in a forward state of preparation, will be produced IN A FEW DAYS, on a scale of splendor unexampled in this or any other country, at an outlay of over $75,000.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER.

SECOND WEEK OF MR. FECHTER, THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR, who will be supported by MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ, THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS.

THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA (in three acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled RUY BLAS.

RUY BLAS....MR. FECHTER
PRINCESS....MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ

RUY BLAS

EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

In rehearsal, THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway, every night at 8. Sole Lessee and Manager.....AUGUSTIN DALY.

SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH. OLIVE LOGAN'S New Local Comedy an EMPHATIC SUCCESS. The potent public voice declares it THE BEST PLAY SINCE OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Theatre packed nightly, and screams of laughter follow the rich Steamboat scenes, the laughable Hotel scenes, and the immense Surf scene, with its score of pretty bathers in genuine bathing costume! The exquisite Children's quadrille is also a source of delight to all. Exquisite local scenery; Long Branch Life reproduced. Costumes of the height of fashion. Immense comic cast! Every evening and Saturday Matinee until further notice. MR. DALY'S new play, FROU-FROU, is postponed for the present, in consequence of the enthusiastic public demand for SURF.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

BYRNE & STARK....Managers.

REVIVAL OF OPERA BOUFFE, SEASON 1870.

COMMENCING MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 24.

Engagement of MRS. HOWARD PAUL, who will appear for the first time in America in her celebrated role of the GRANDE DUCHESS, which she performed 200 consecutive nights in London, at the Olympic, to overflowing houses.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. GRAND ORCHESTRA, POWERFUL CHORUS AND GREAT CAST.

COMEDIE FRANCAISE ONCE A WEEK.

The sale of seats for the first six nights will open tomorrow (Thursday) at the French Theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Bateman's, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

NOW PERFECTED AND READY, THE MAGNIFICENT AND NEVER SURPASSED GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME OF BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS; OR, GOLD AT [illegible]. With wonderful NEW TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS. Every Night and Grand Matinee SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH. THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hash you not seen the new Pantomime!

Delightful rolls at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

TAMMANY N. Y. A. CO.

BAD DICKEY, ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY and HENGLER'S MINSTRELS.

Full Brass Band and Orchestra. Punch and Judy, Arizona; 12 Star performers, New Acts, Songs and Dances. Admission 50 cents. Matinee Saturday. In active preparation, THE SEVEN. Copyright secured.

ORGAN RECITAL.

SAMUEL P. WARREN will give his first organ recital at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Admission 50c. Tickets for sale at the door.

OURS AT WALLACK'S.

Salads, Oysters, Creams, Charlottes, Eclairs, &c., after the play, at CLARK'S CONFECTIONERY, Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S 309TH successive "War with England" lecture; Presidential course of 1,000; Tammany, next SUNDAY. St. Paul's Corinthians, vii, 9. *Better Marry than go to Hell.* APPOINTMENTS—Oneida, Jan. 17; Watertown, 18th; Oswego, 19th; Cohoes, 20th; Newburg, 21st; Wilmington, 22d; New-York, *Old Fogies' Bible*, 23d; Owego, 24th; Penn Yan, 25th; Geneseo, 26th; Williamsport, 27th; Jamestown, 28th; Buffalo, *Grand Fenian Demonstration*, 29th. 100 Engagements ahead. GEO. P. BEMIS, Private Secretary, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT NO. [illegible], NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

NOTICE.—CARRIAGES CONVEYING COMpany to the Baxter Hop, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, will approach from the north, through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. In taking up, coaches will form in 14th-st., towards 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line, but such as are passed by inspection. JAMES GREER, Captain, and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Dec. 30, 1869.

The general partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of F. F. BURLOCK & CO., and organized in New-York on the 11th day of March, 1869, by F. F. BURLOCK, of New-York City, WILLIAM H. POOR and GEORGE W. RICHARDSON, both of Troy, N. Y., for the transaction in Great Britain of a general business in American patents, is hereby dissolved. No business has been done by said partnership, and there are no liabilities.

(Signed,) F. F. BURLOCK & CO., F. F. BURLOCK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1778, and having commenced anew next door below the old stand, under the firm name of A. BININGER CLARK & SON, (Successor,) have been restrained by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of New-York, from using my BAPTISMAL name of BININGER; also that of SUCCESSOR, I would hereby inform the public that for the present, and until my name Bininger be restored to me by Judge Gilbert, I shall do business in the Wine, Liquor and Fine Family Grocery trade, under the name and title of ABRAHAM B. CLARK & SON, No. [illegible] Liberty-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

WM. EDGAR BIRD, JAMES C. GODFREY.

The business of the late firm of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. will be continued by the undersigned at No. 31 Front-st. WM. EDGAR BIRD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. JOHN W. ELLIS, (LATE PRESIdent of the First National Bank of Cincinnati,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular banking business as heretofore. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

THE FIRM OF QUINBY & LAPSLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member will sign in liquidation.

GEO. A. QUINBY. SAM'L W. LAPSLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN K. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.

JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. EDWARD H. GOODNOW HAS been empowered to sign for our firm by procuration. M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870. No. 12 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the [illegible] inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yards herein specified, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

[illegible] ft. 3¼ in., [illegible] ft. 3 in. and [illegible] ft. 1¼ in. fine wire rope, six strand, with hemp heart, painted and delivered at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

[illegible] ft. 3¼ in., [illegible] ft. 1¼ in. and [illegible] ft. 1¼ in. wire rope, to be painted and delivered at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

All the above wire rope to be of Roebling's manufacture, or of equal quality.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

One lathe, about 15 inches in height from the centres, to be fitted to do the work for axles for gun carriages and for gun trucks, &c., with two different sized chucks, as per pattern, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, New-York.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

1,500 pounds spun cotton, 100 pounds ¼ in. and 100 pounds 1-16 in. rubber packing cloth insertion, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, New-York.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be proper to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster, U. S. N.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A man giving the name of THOS. MILLNER was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday on a charge of sending a series of indecent, abusive and threatening letters to Mrs. ADELAIDE F. COLBURN and her daughter, at No. 176 Grand-street. As the prisoner acknowledged the offence, he was remanded for trial at the Special Sessions. MILLNER has been arrested on similar charges before.

The third of the series of lectures under the auspices of the New-York Caledonian Club, was delivered at the hall of the Club, No. 118 Sullivan-street, last evening, by QUENTIN MCADAM, Esq. The subject of the lecture was "Scottish Poets," illustrated by readings, chiefly from the works of the "Immortal Bobby." The entertainment was varied by a number of Scottish ballads sung with fine effect, and evidently highly gratifying to the large audience present, composed of the families of members of the club and their friends.

The remarkably warm and unseasonable weather of the past few days must have caused some trees and flowers to put forth their buds in portions of the country. Monday was the warmest 17th of January for very many years. For most of that day last year the mercury was at the freezing point. This year about this time we find persons sitting on the benches in the Central Park, and regaling themselves in the sunshine, as on a merry Spring day. On Jan. 2, 1866, the mercury registered from five to fifteen degrees below zero in New-York or vicinity.

Mr. GEORGE P. FOX, who resides at No. 47 Christie-street, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice COX, preferred a charge against his two sons, ROBERT C. and JOSEPH C. FOX, of gross ill-treatment and a conspiracy to place him in a lunatic asylum. Their object, he said, was to obtain possession of his property. The Judge adjourned the case until to-day for the production of the defendants who were not in attendance.

Yesterday morning Patrolman JOHN MURRAY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, accidentally shot himself in the knee with a pistol. The wound was so serious that he was disabled and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the saloon of BALTHAZAR ERNEST, No. 124 Forsyth-street, but was extinguished before much damage was done. It seemed suspicious in its origin, and GEORGE ERNST, a brother of the proprietor, was arrested to await the result of an investigation.

Certain persons have been operating of late, in the neighborhood of West Twentieth-street, in obtaining money for alleged charitable purposes, by using the name of W. D. HOLMES & Co., of Nos. 266 and 268 Eighth-avenue. We are assured by the firm that these persons are impostors.

At the annual meeting of the Macpelah Cemetery Association of New-Durham, N. J., held last evening at the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: ROBERT MCCLINTOCK, President; ALEXANDER MCNEILL, Vice-President; ANDREW C. BOWDEN, Treasurer; WALTER T. MILLER, Secretary, and WILLIAM HILL, General Agent.

In the Chapel of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, to-night, GEORGE W. BUNGAY speaks on "Temperance."

THOMAS COMERFORD, of No. 611 West Forty-sixth-street, died on Monday night at St. Luke's Hospital, of injuries received on the 12th inst. from the fall of some stones in a sewer at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

Mrs. MARGARET BOTHE died at No. 16 Thames-street yesterday, subsequent to confinement. As the medical certificate proved unsatisfactory, the Board of Health notified Coroner ROLLINS that an inquest would be necessary.

DANIEL C. BIDDLE, who shot LEO BALSKY on Saturday evening at No. 28 Bleecker-street, during a quarrel in ANNA RAYNOR's room, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday. Miss RAYNOR stated that BIDDLE was in her room reading, when BALSKY knocked at the door of her room. As she opened it he called BIDDLE a vile name, and threw her aside. She ran down stairs and did not hear the pistol, only ascertaining that BALSKY had been wounded when she returned. The prisoner was remanded.

The case in which COPELAND, VELTMAN and LEITH are charged with defrauding the Fourth National Bank of $7,000 by means of false entries, will come before Commissioner SHIELDS for examination to-day.

At the next examination of the case of KUNER and LALOR, charged with robbing a Frenchman by means of personating Custom House officers, a motion will be made to introduce one defendant as a witness for the other, on the ground that both prisoners were arrested on separate warrants.

GEO. GREENLEAF, of New-Durham, N. J., a plasterer, employed at the new Catholic Church at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, fell from a scaffold yesterday, a distance of forty feet, and sustained dangerous injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Four enormous steers, the smallest weighing 3,200 pounds and the largest over 4,000 pounds, arrived in Poughkeepsie yesterday on their way to this City. They are said to be the largest animals of the kind ever raised. After they are killed their hides will be stuffed and placed in the Central Park.

THOMAS HENDERSON, a barkeeper at the Carberry Shades, corner of Ann and William streets, cut his throat on Sunday, and is now dying at the New-York Hospital. His motive for the suicidal act is unknown.

The third annual invitation ball of the James O'Donnell Association, which took place last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, was well attended by the lovers of music and dancing and turned out a very enjoyable affair.

The officers and members of Company F, Ninth Regiment, gave an invitation hop, at their armory, in West Twenty-sixth-street, last evening. The attendance was very good, including representatives from the various City regiments.

BROOKLYN.

On the 7th inst., R. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Deputy Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York, installed the officers of Altair Lodge, No. 601, as follows: R. W. C. A. Marvin, M; John W. Richardson, S. W.; Thomas K. Leslie, J. W.; Louis W. Towt, Treasurer; Chas. L. Brackett, Secretary; M. E. Elmendorf, S. D.; J. H. Vischer, J. D.; Wm. Patterson, Tiler. During the evening the Master, W. Brother C. A. MARVIN, was presented with a jewel pertaining to the degree of P. M. as a token of the esteem and fellowship of the members.

A number of young practitioners at the Bar are about to organize a society for the discussion and acquisition of the principles and practice of the law by means of mock courts, debates, lectures, &c.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn City Bible Society, last evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, R. P. Buck; Vice-Presidents, W. J. Preston, A. B. Baylis; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. C. H. Everest; Recording Secretary, C. C. Mudge; Executive Committee, S. Sanderson, Professor D. G. Eaton, M. Giddings, S. U. W. Odell. The Society is $2,700 in debt.

JOHN E. CAMMEYER sued JOHN J. WERNER for the sum of $2,100, being the balance of rent due for a store on Fulton-street, in the City Court, before Judge THOMPSON, and the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount.

WM. H. THOMAS sued GUSTAVUS RICHTER in the Supreme Court, before Judge PRATT, for $7,000 damages for alleged breach of contract, and the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff, assessing damages at $650.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 155.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Some time past the residents of Boston road, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets, Mott Haven, have been greatly annoyed by the disorderly and shameful conduct of the inmates of a house kept by one FANNIE HUTSON. On Monday night another disturbance occurred there, and a descent was made upon the premises by the Police, and the inmates arrested and locked up for examination. The breaking up of this disorderly house has given great satisfaction in the neighborhood.

Coroner BATHGATE, at Morrisania, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a Mrs. HIRSH, a native of Germany, about 70 years old, who was found dead in her room the previous day. Dr. MCELROY made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and discovered that a cancer near the left eye, with which she had been afflicted for some time, had affected the brain, and thereby caused death, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

Hon. WM. RADFORD, ex-member of Congress, died suddenly yesterday at his residence in Yonkers village. The deceased was a well-known Democratic politician in Westchester County.

LONG ISLAND.

The corner stone of the new M. E. Church at Riverhead was laid on Thursday last. The exercises were conducted by Rev. R. E. GRISWOLD, Presiding Elder, assisted by Revs. WORTH and HADLEY, and an eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. STEPHEN D. BROWN, of New-York. In the centre of the corner stone was placed a copper box containing the Bible, Hymn Book, Discipline, and the leading publications of the M. E. Church.

FREDERICK STYLES, of Riverhead, was arrested a few days since and brought before Justice PAYNE on the charge of committing an assault on THOMAS GREEN while engaged in the performance of his duties as Collector in School District No. 4, of the town of Riverhead.

The personal property of FREDERIC STAUD, the German who lost his life in the burning of his dwelling at Long Swamp, a few days since, was sold by order of the Surrogate of Suffolk County, under the direction of County Treasurer FRENCH, on the premises, yesterday.

The smallpox has made its appearance in Patchogue.

The Alpha Society is the name of a literary society recently organized at Comac, L. I.

At the annual election of the Greenport Fire Department, held on Monday, JOHN T. GALLIOT was elected Chief and E. S. HAVEN Assistant Engineers.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning JOSEPH SMITH was arrested in Newark and committed to the County Jail on a charge of atrociously beating a German named JOHN FREY, with whom he had been carousing in Orange during Sunday night and yesterday morning.

Information, yesterday, reached Coroner BUTTERWORTH, of Paterson, that the wife of a man named JOHN BROWN, residing at Browertown, a small village about three miles west of that city, on the Morris Canal, had been found dead in her bed, and under circumstances which aroused suspicions of foul play, and rendered an investigation advisable. The information given was to the effect that upon preparing the corpse of Mrs. BROWN for interment, the attendants, among whom was the Coroner's informant, discovered about the head and throat certain discolorations which, upon a closer examination, appeared to have been produced by the firm pressure of a human hand. Keeping the secret to himself, the informant hastened, as above stated, to the Coroner, who, after hearing the above circumstances, started in company with another physician, Dr. WARNER, for the scene of the supposed tragedy with a view to holding an inquest on Mrs. BROWN's body. What the result is has not yet transpired.

The saying that jokes often end seriously was painfully verified in Newark yesterday morning by the death of one RUDOLPH SCHOCHER, a harness maker. His fellow-workmen thought to perpetrate a joke on him by giving him jalap in his beer, which so violently purged him that inflammation of the bowels set in and terminated fatally.

According to the forthcoming report of the Chief of Police of Elizabeth, the cost of maintaining the force of thirty-three officers and men for the past year amounted to $30,000. Five hundred arrests were made in that city during 1869.

The regular term of the Hudson County Courts opened yesterday morning before Judge BEDLE and two Associate Justices. In his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge BEDLE called attention to the law prohibiting the sale of indecent pictures, and the advertisement of articles intended to produce abortion.

The Hoboken Common Council met last evening and received the report of the Committee of the Whole in relation to the alleged assessment frauds. The three engineers appointed—one by the property owners, a second by the contractors interested, and the third by the city, to resurvey the work, are to act with the Commissioners, and report as soon as possible to the Council.

A little girl, only 6 years old, was found drunk in the streets in Paterson, on Monday night. She was conducted to her mother, who signalized the wanderer's return by administering a terrible beating.

WILLIAM MURPHY, a saloon keeper in Paterson, was arrested yesterday afternoon and committed in default of bail, for having struck his wife over the head with a beer measure, inflicting an ugly wound.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

Present Aspect of Affairs—What Mr. Fisk Said to a Delegation of the Employes.

The employes in the machine and other mechanical departments of the Erie Railway Company are pursuing a commendably conservative policy towards their employers. While they are firm in their determination to support the strikers in their action, they seem equally strongly to have made up their minds not to extend the limits of the strike without first having exhausted every resource at their command to effect a compromise. In this spirit they dispatched a delegation yesterday to the offices of the Company on Twenty-third-street to seek an interview. This delegation, consisting of delegates from the various shops of the Company, saw Mr. FISK and had a long but fruitless conversation with him. He said that the Company would not yield, and seemed much incensed against the strikers. The matter had passed beyond his jurisdiction, and lay wholly in charge of Mr. RUCKER, General Superintendent. The action of the men had, he alleged, lost to the Company a contract for the transportation of 4,000 soldiers, and entailed other losses. He also stated incidentally that the expenditure of the Company reached daily $100,000, while the receipts scarcely amounted to $40,000.

A conference was held by a Committee of the delegates in the evening to consider the best course to be pursued under the circumstances. The result of their deliberations was not made public.

The men in all the shops, except that at Long Dock, were at work at last accounts, and it seems doubtful if they will participate in the strike.

The President and Vice-President of the Convention lately in session at Binghamton, together with delegates to the Convention from the shops at Port Jervis and Susquehanna, were with the strikers at Long Dock in Jersey City yesterday.

Deadly Assault in Paterson, N. J.—Attempted Highway Robbery.

About 12 o'clock on Monday night the residents in the vicinity of Market and Grand streets, Paterson, were startled by loud cries of "murder, watch," and other language indicative of distress. A man was seen lying on the sidewalk, rising, staggering a short distance and then sinking to the ground again, while two other men, evidently the assailants, were hastening away as fast as their feet would carry them. Attracted by the continued cries for assistance, two young men happening to be near hastened to the sufferer, and picking up his now almost lifeless form, hurried with it to the office of the City Physician, Dr. BALLERAY. It was then discovered that the wounded man, who was bleeding profusely from a ghastly cut on the head, was one JOHN ERTY, about 18 years of age, a moulder by trade, and residing on Prospect-street. He was, after proper attendance, removed to his home, where he still lies in a critical condition, it being uncertain whether the skull has sustained fracture.

Meanwhile Officers KEEFE and CONDON, having, from among others, been attracted by the cries and learned of the occurrence, displayed praiseworthy alacrity by arresting two men who were hurrying towards the depot, probably with a view of watching the 12:35 A. M. train. They gave their names as THOMAS MCDONALD and CHARLES MCMANUS, the former claiming to be an engineer, and a resident of New-York, having merely come to Paterson to visit a friend. Both of them deny any knowledge of the crime, but upon being confronted with ERTY, he at once and without hesitation identified them as his assailants, one of whom he stated had tripped him up, while the other kicked him with his heavy boot. The Recorder, after taking his statement in writing, read it to the prisoners, who repeated their denial of any complicity in the affair, but were, nevertheless, in view of the number of witnesses besides ERTY, who were willing to swear to their identity, locked up in default of $1,000 bail each.

Earlier on the same evening a gentleman, returning home, was stopped at the corner of Railroad-avenue and Division-street by two hard-looking customers, who, drawing him into conversation, attempted to get behind him, but were deterred from making any attack by the approach of a fourth party. They are supposed to be the same men who committed the assault on ERTY.

During the same night the leather and findings store of BROWN BROS., on Main-street, was entered by burglars, through a rear window, and robbed of the contents of the till, the sum of $15.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

The *Nipsic* arrived off the Battery yesterday from Washington.

The *Guard* and *Yantic* went into commission yesterday.

The *Saratoga* has also been ordered to participate in the expedition to the Isthmus of Darien.

Fifty marines arrived at the Flushing-avenue barracks on Sunday last from Washington, under orders to join the expedition.

All the marines who go out on this expedition have been provided with breech loaders in exchange for their rifles.

The Whisky War.

The result of Collector BAILEY's raid on several of the wholesale liquor dealers in his district is likely to be announced in a few days. It was alleged by one of the dealers yesterday that the Government had no specific evidence of frauds at the time of the raid, but that they merely seized the warehouses on suspicion, believing that by a sudden and unexpected movement the revenue officers would be enabled to discover the irregularities which were supposed to exist. It is said that the Federal officers were able to secure evidence showing frauds in several instances, but that this result did not attend all the places which were seized. A report was also circulated to the effect that the proprietors of one of the establishments under seizure had consulted with a prominent Judge in this City, and that the latter had advised them to commence legal proceedings against the revenue officers as soon as the books belonging to them were given up.

It is understood that Collector BAILEY has seized the books of [illegible]

[illegible] Brooks, Rivers, Kohl Schillinger, John [illegible], Patrick Haly, [illegible] H. Tracy, Police Captain Thorne [illegible] J. Miller, [illegible] John Brown, [illegible]

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Strike of Long Island Coopers.

The proprietors of the Oil Works of Hunter's Point and Greenpoint have informed the men in their employ that they would not pay any longer the usual rate, $3 per diem, but had determined on reducing it to $2 50 per diem. This the men refused to accede to, and struck. The works which are affected by this move of the men are the Long Island Oil Works, Tenth-street, Hunter's Point, the Standard Oil Works, Hunter's Point, and the Brooklyn Oil Works in Greenpoint. These firms employ on an average during the season about fifteen hands each, but this number was reduced two weeks since to four or five hands to each place. The hands who had been suspended were sent for, their places being offered to them at $2 50 per diem, which they also refused. Our reporter visited the above-named places yesterday, and saw persons at work at each place. The different coopers' unions are being assessed for the support of those on strike, and it is expected that the great demand for oil will cause the employers to give the men their old rate.

Dry Barrel Men's Strike.

The dry barrel men are on strike at two shops in Williamsburg. Some two weeks since, P. & H. O'DONNELL, South Tenth-street, and BRENNAN & ALLOUQUIST, received orders for shooking sugar barrels for which the former paid six cents, the latter five cents. Another firm paying eight cents for the same amount of work, the employes in the above firms demanded a like amount, which they were promptly refused. The firm of O'DONNELL gave the contract up, as they could not find men to do their work for them, the employes returning to work on other barrels, the price of which met the Society's approval. On the completion of BRENNAN & ALLOUQUIST's contract, the men who had struck expressed their willingness to return to work on the other barrels, providing a man who had gone back on the Society was discharged. This the firm refused to do; consequently, society men will not work in the shop. In each of the two shops "scab" men are at work, the bosses stating they find no difficulty in obtaining plenty of help. The bosses complain of the action of their employes in not having given them notice for a demand, instead of striking as they have done. The strike has been on for the past ten days, and from present appearances it is likely to continue for some time.

Labor Meetings Last Night.

At a meeting of the German cabinet makers last night, at the Casino, in Houston-street, it was resolved not to give any pecuniary support to the telegraphers on strike now. They will also give a ball on the 21st February next.

At a meeting of the Longshoremen's Union Benevolent Society, at No. 115 East Broadway, last night, it was resolved to give a grand "Invitation Ball" at Apollo Hall, on the 15th of March.

A mass meeting of the pianoforte makers was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Coburger Hall, in Stanton-street, Mr. SIEBERT in the Chair, and about 800 members present. A delegation which had been sent to the different shops reported that offers of money had been made by between 200 and 300 men. It was resolved to ask $5 from each, and give the men in STEINWAY's, who are determined not to give in, $15 a week while out of employment.

Ball of the Richard B. Connolly Association.

The Richard B. Connolly Association, named after Comptroller RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, gave its second annual ball at the Academy of Music last evening. The festivities were held under brilliant auspices, being attended by numerous fashionable people. There were a host of prominent persons present, including the Mayor, Comptroller CONNOLLY, the several Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the Recorder, the City Judge, and the Sheriff. Besides these there were a large number of State Senators and Assemblymen, members of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, Police Justices, Civil Justices, &c. There were also present Police Commissioner BRENNAN, United States Assistant District-Attorney Purdy, Warden John M. Tracy, Mr. William McGinnis, Mr. Owen W. Brennan, Mr. Henry T. Clinton, Mr. A. Stetson, James Fisk, Police Captain Thorne, and others. The ball-room was decorated with a portrait of Mr. CONNOLLY, magnificently framed in a circle of gas jets. A very unique order of dance was provided for the ladies, being bound in green velvet and containing the monogram of the Association in gilt letters on the covers.

The following are the officers of the Association: Lawrence D. Kiernan, President; Solomon Mehrbach, James Everard, Vice-Presidents; Joseph Dempsey, Treasurer; Michael T. Daly, A. T. Docharty, Benjamin H. Yard, Secretaries. Messrs. Leander Buck, Thomas J. Creamer and Eugene Durnin acted as Chairmen of the several Committees.

MURDER TRIAL IN GOSHEN.

Warren Fellows at the Bar Charged with the Murder of Alexander Swinton—Evidence for the Prosecution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., }
Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1870. }

The trial of WARREN FELLOWS, for the murder of ALEXANDER SWINTON on the 5th of August last, at Port Jervis, commenced to-day. Nearly all of last week was consumed in the effort to impanel a jury, which closed on Friday night with eleven jurors in the box. The defence seem disposed to fight the case at every point. They first raised an objection to the indictment, on the ground of duplicity in the counts; and, this failing, they plead to the jurisdiction, on the ground that the Grand Jury finding the indictment was illegally and fraudulently drawn. This proving ineffectual, the county was pretty generally dragged through for jurors. Last night the twelfth juror was obtained, and to-day the evidence upon the trial commenced.

Mr. G. W. FULLERTON, District-Attorney, opened the case for the prosecution. He recited the circumstances of the murder on which the prosecution relied to establish the guilt of the accused.

The unfortunate victim, Mr. SWINTON, a merchant of Port Jervis, was in his store with his sons on the evening of the 5th of August, 1869. The prisoner, with comrades, came along, and in an alleyway, between the store and the residence of Mr. JOHN SWINTON, was discovered in the act of committing a nuisance, by Mr. JOHN SWINTON, who came out of his store and passed up an outside stairway. He remonstrated with FELLOWS, and coming back reëntered the store. The prisoner subsequently went into the store and began to use violent language, and presented a revolver. A son of the deceased then went for a Police officer. Mr. JAS. SWINTON, another son, after remonstrating, also left. Mr. ALEXANDER SWINTON, hitherto a silent spectator, came forward and gently pushing FELLOWS toward the door said: "FELLOWS, you must leave here; such conduct can no longer be endured;" and upon reaching the door FELLOWS suddenly turned and shot the deceased, who uttered an exclamation and fell. The shot penetrated the groin. Mr. JAMES SWINTON heard his father's exclamation, and, prompted by a natural feeling, caught a hatchet and started for FELLOWS, who presented his revolver. SWINTON grasped the revolver with the left hand and struck FELLOWS two blows with the hatchet. FELLOWS fell to the floor, but immediately rose again and passed out to a hotel in the village. The wounded man, SWINTON, lived but a few minutes. The prisoner is now on trial for his life for a crime which you will find one of the most brutal ever committed within the limits of your county. The District-Attorney then stated that the prosecution elected to try the prisoner on the first count in the indictment. Defendant's counsel asked that a *nolle prosequi* be entered as to the other counts. This was opposed by the District-Attorney, and the Court [illegible]

[illegible]

Charles Hurik, a boy 15 years of age, testified that he was in the store, and corroborated generally the statements of the previous witness as to what took place in the store; when John Swinton started to leave the store, Alex. Swinton (who had been smoking his pipe in the background) laid down his pipe and went towards the prisoner in a gentle manner, and putting his hand on his shoulder said, "You must go home, I don't like to have a quarrel around here; you must go home and be quiet;" and Fellows replied that he would go home when he got ready; Mr. Swinton then took hold of his shoulder and pushed him gently along towards the door; when they got about to the door Fellows turned round, pointed his pistol at him and fired; Mr. Swinton fell against the counter and exclaimed, "Oh, Jim, he has shot me;" James Swinton then came up with the hatchet, seized the pistol and struck the prisoner. On the cross-examination witness stated that the hour was between seven and eight o'clock in the evening; that the old man was very gentle in his manner, and that Fellows did not seem to offer any resistance to him as he led or shoved him towards the door.

Peter Buffer testified that he was present in the store, and corroborated the statements of the other witnesses, and that Mr. Swinton's manner was "nice and gentlemanly;" he saw the prisoner fire the pistol.

Thos. H. Campbell stated that he was also present during the occurrence in the store, and helped get Mr. Swinton upon the counter after he was shot; Fellows pointed the pistol at James Swinton after shooting the old gentleman, it was cocked; he distinctly heard the click of the hammer, and was quite sure of this; James Swinton, after he had struck the prisoner and the latter had left, requested witness to hold his father while he pursued the prisoner and obtained retaliation, but witness dissuaded him because deceased was dying.

Dr. Solomon Van Etten testified to an examination of the wound and the cause of death; the femoral artery had been severed by the bullet, and death had resulted from that fact. The pistol was identified—a seven-shooter of the Smith & Wesson pattern, small sized.

Dr. [illegible] testified that he assisted the other physician in the post-mortem examination; that the cause of the wound was hemorrhage from the severance of the femoral artery.

Defendant's counsel asked this witness to take the pistol that had been presented as the weapon from which the fatal bullet was fired, and indicate the position in which it must have been held at the time the wound was produced.

The question was ruled out, and an exception taken.

The prosecution then rested.

J. H. DRAKE, Esq., opened the case for the defence. He said that though the prisoner himself mourned the death of ALEXANDER SWINTON, yet he asked justice for the living. The defence would show that the deed was not murder, but at most manslaughter. The shooting was accidental and entirely unintentional. He adverted to the public feeling against which the prisoner's counsel must struggle. The prisoner was a man in the prime of life, about forty-one years of age. He was a widower with one child. The question now was whether that motherless child was to be bereaved of all earthly protection. The counsel closed with an eloquent plea to do justice to themselves and to the prisoner.

The first witness for the defence was *L. L. Evans*, who testified, that about the time of the homicide he, with two or three others, accompanied the prisoner on a fishing excursion to Lebanon Pond, a resort in Sullivan County, about twenty or twenty-five miles from Port Jervis; that the prisoner took along with him a gallon jug of gin, from which the party, which lasted a day or two; that while fishing the prisoner took a drink for every fish he caught, and sometimes "between fishes," and that his success was very good; that Fellows all along had a jug or supply of his own, and that on the return to Port Jervis the defendant drove furiously, to the alarm of the rest of the party.

Lewis L. Adams, accompanied the prisoner Fellows on the same excursion, and testified to his very free indulgence in liquor, and that on the way back to Port Jervis, the excitement of the wagon became so heated that they had to stop and have them greased in consequence of the fast and reckless driving of the prisoner.

Thomas J. Bonnell saw the prisoner and Perry Mullock on the evening of the homicide, after lamp light; they came to his store with some fish that they had caught, and the prisoner acted as though he was very much under the influence of liquor, and insisted upon witness taking more fish than he wanted, and it was with difficulty that he could get rid of his importunities.

John P. Sanders, a Justice of the Peace, residing at Lebanon Pond, testified that the prisoner came to his place near the pond, a sort of hotel, and stayed over night; that the prisoner seemed very much under the influence of liquor and looked to witness as though he didn't know what he was doing, and his eyes looked wild.

Hermann Sanderson, another witness, had known defendant about fifteen years, and on one occasion, some years ago, while peddling, he had had a severe accident causing injury to his face and head, and was at his place, and after he recovered witness observed changes in his gait and general demeanor; that instead of going round a corner shortly he took a circle.

Several witnesses were called as to the use of the alleyway referred to, for the purpose to which the prisoner was devoting it when the altercation arose between him and young SWINTON, and other witnesses were examined as to the possibility of the unconscious state resulting from the free use of liquor. The defence endeavored to prove that severe accidents to the brain or skull often produced a cessation of consciousness, and a witness

Truman Angel swore that on the occasion of the homicide he was on the opposite side of the street from Swinton's store, and heard loud words; hastened across, and arrived in front of the store in time to see two men, one with his back towards him, engaged in a scuffle; at that juncture a third person came up, and seizing something, other wood or metal, struck between them; at that moment the pistol went off, and Alexander Swinton exclaimed that he was shot.

Jonathan P. Hayford stated that he nursed the defendant after his injury, and that there was a severe wound on his arm.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 18—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money and 92⅜ for the account. American securities opened quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86¾; Ten-forties, 84½. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 17¾; Illinois Centrals, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 1d. ℔ cental for California White, and 7s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Peas, 34s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

ANTWERP, Jan. 18.—Petroleum opened firm at 60¼f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, Jan. 18.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Jan. 18.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday at 15 mare bancos 6 shillings.

LONDON, Jan. 18—1 P. M.—Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 18; Illinois Centrals, 103.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White; 7s. 8d. @ 7s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 6d. for Red Winter; the receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 27,000 quarters, all of which is American. Peas, 34s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Oats, 2s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Corn, 27s. 6d. ℔ quarter for European.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat at 91⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 73f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—3 P. M.—COTTON—Middling Uplands, 11¼d. @ 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 14,000 bales.

Manchester advices are more favorable, and cause activity in the Cotton market.

HAVRE, Jan. 18.—COTTON—The market opened with a declining tendency, but quiet. Low Middling, afloat, 127f. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 18.—Petroleum closed firm.

LONDON, Jan. 18—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92⅜ for the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86¾; Ten-forties, 84½; Erie Railway Shares, 18; Illinois Centrals, 104; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed buoyant. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 14,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Tallow firmer. Linseed Cakes, £10 @ £10 10s. ℔ ton for Thin Oblong for feeding. Turpentine firm. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d. Sugar, on the spot, easier, at 39s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

HAVRE, Jan 18.—Cotton closed firm on spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 137½f.

ANTWERP, Jan. 18.—Petroleum closed firm at 61f.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—West India and Panama Telegraph Stock is quoted at a premium.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The steamship *Columbia* sailed for New-York yesterday, and the *Franco* for St. Nazaire. The markets are dull, and the prices of articles of American Produce without decided change.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—EXCHANGE firm at 1-10 off buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT easier; sales of No. 1 at 84½c.; No. 2 at 78½c.; in the afternoon unchanged. CORN quiet at 71c. @ 71½c. for No. 2; in the afternoon nominally 71c. OATS dull at 39½c. for No. 2. RYE firmer and more active; No. 2, 70c. BARLEY inactive and nominally 80c. @ 82c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES closed nominally 81c. @ 82c. PROVISIONS active. Mess PORK in fair demand at $26 25, cash; $27 37½ @ $27 50, seller February. MEATS steady; Dry-salted Shoulders, 10c. @ 10¼c.; Green Shoulders, 9¼c.; Cumberland Middles, 11½c. Dressed HOGS steady and fairly active at $10 25 @ $11 12½ for prime lots, dividing on 200 lbs. Live HOGS dull and unchanged. CATTLE quiet at $6 @ $6 60 for butchers' stock; $8 25 @ $9 for good to choice Steers. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON steady at 24c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 @ $4 75c.; Extra, $4 25 @ $4 60; Double Extra, $4 75 @ $5; WHEAT steady; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 @ $1 05; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 10 @ $1 12; Choice to Fancy, $1 27½ @ $1 40; Choice White, $1 25 @ $1 28. CORN firm; Mixed, in bulk, 68c. @ 69c.; White, 75c. @ 76c.; Yellow, sacked, 73c.; White, 80c. @ 83c. OATS firm at 44c. @ 46c., sacked. BARLEY quiet at $1 @ $1 05 for Minnesota Spring. RYE firm at 75c. @ 80c. WHISKY quiet at 93½c. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $27 @ $27 50. Dry-salted MEATS steady at 10½c. @ 11c. for Shoulders; 14c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14½c. @ 15c. for Clear Sides. BACON quiet; Clear Sides, 15½c.; Shoulders and Clear Ribs nominal. LARD dull at 15c. @ 16c. for prime to choice Kettle. CATTLE unchanged. HOGS $9 @ $9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 3,600 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—COTTON—Middling Uplands nominal at 25c.; Middling Gulf wanted at 25½c.

[illegible] Superfine, $4 75 @ $5; Extra, $5 75 @ $6 [illegible] Family, [illegible]. WHEAT steady for [illegible]. CORN active; White, [illegible]; Yellow, [illegible]. OATS, [illegible]. RYE, $1 [illegible]. PROVISIONS—Mess PORK, [illegible]. BACON—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—[illegible]

FLOUR—No improvement; Superfine, $4 25 @ $4 50; Extras, $4 50 @ $4 62½; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 @ $6; Pennsylvania do., $5 @ $5 50; Indiana and Ohio, $5 @ $6 25; Fancy, $6 50 @ $7 50. WHEAT very dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 20 @ $1 25. RYE steady at $1. CORN steady; New Yellow, 84c. @ 88c. OATS dull at 54c. @ 57c. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 20c.; Refined, 30¼c. @ 30½c. COFFEE inactive. SUGAR and MOLASSES steady. PROVISIONS—Small business and drooping; Mess PORK, $28. LARD, 16½c. WHISKY nominal at 98c. for iron bound.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 @ $1 12. CORN dull and unchanged. RYE dull at 88c. for No. 1. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON quiet; Middling, 24½c. @ 24¾c. WHISKY dull at 95c. Live HOGS firm at $8 75 @ $9 75; receipts, 3,600 head. Green MEATS, 10c. for Shoulders; 12½c. for Sides, and 14c. @ 14½c. for Hams. Bulk MEATS held higher; Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 14¼c. @ 15c., packed. BACON held at 13c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. @ 16c. for Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19c. @ 20c. LARD held at 15¾c. @ 17c. for prime Steam and Kettle, with no sales. EXCHANGE par, buying.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT inactive and nominal at $1 08 @ $1 10 for Nos. 2 and 1 Milwaukee Club. CORN weak and nominal at 77c. for New, on the track, and 80c. for Old, in store. OATS nominal at 52c., in store. RYE nominal. BARLEY inactive, and held at 80c. @ 90c., according to quality and time of payment. PORK easy at $29. LARD quiet at 17¼c. @ 18c. PEAS nominal at 85c. HIGHWINES—Retail trade at $1 @ $1 01. There will be no markets to-morrow. The Board has adjourned over, and the members are going to Rochester to the Canal Convention.

OSWEGO, Jan. 18.—FLOUR is partially lower; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $5 75 @ $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 @ $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 @ $6 75 for White, and $7 @ $7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22. CORN quiet but steady at $1 02. BARLEY nominally unchanged; sales at $1 05. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted, and $2 10 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $23 @ $24; Shipstuffs, $25 @ $26; Middlings, $26 @ $28 ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 80c.; to Albany, 70c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 18.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 24½c. @ 24¾c.; sales 5,000 bales; receipts, 4,784 bales; exports, to Havre, 2,355 bales; Barcelona, 318 bales. FLOUR, $5 25 @ $6 25. CORN—White, $1; Yellow, $1. OATS, 70c. HAY quiet. PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders dull at 14c.; Sides scarce and firmer at 16½c. for Clear Rib, and 17¼c. @ 18c. for Clear Sides. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 121¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 131¼. New-York Sight, ⅛ discount.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—WHEAT is entirely neglected. RYE dull and nominal in value. CORN is quiet, with sales of 400 bushels new sound Yellow at 96c.; 400 bushels old and new Mixed do. at 97c., while old Western Mixed is held firmly at $1 12. BARLEY dull and drooping; two-rowed State is freely offered at 90c., with sales of three car loads on private terms. OATS steady at 57c. @ 58c. for State, with moderate receipts; sales, 4 car loads.

TOLEDO, Jan. 18.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 White Michigan firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 1 Red nominally $1 02. CORN firmer; New, 78c. OATS—No sales reported; No. 1 held at 48c.; No. 2, 45c. Dressed HOGS, $10 @ $11. RECEIPTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 115,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—20,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—COTTON heavy; Middling, 24c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO firm; sales 80 hhds.; Lugs, $5 @ $8; Leaf, $9 @ $12. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK at $28. BACON—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 18c. @ 20c. LARD, in tierces, 17c. WHISKY dull at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—FLOUR firmer and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; No. 1, 82¼c.; No. 2, 77½c. CORN firmer at 75c. for New on the track. OATS unchanged. RYE steady at 70c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS steady at $10 @ $10 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—COTTON quiet at 24½c. @ 24¾c.; receipts, 1,306 bales; exports, 355 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $4 50 @ $5. CORN, 85c. @ 90c. OATS, 65c. @ 70c. LARD, 16c. @ 18c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c. @ 11¾c.; Sides, 15¾c. @ 16c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18.—WHEAT—No. 1 unchanged; No. 2 lower at $1 02. CORN—Old No. 1 Mixed held 87c. @ 88c.; Old No. 2, 85c.; New Shelled, 75c. @ 77c. OATS dull and nominal. RYE nominal. BARLEY, nothing doing.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 18.—COTTON active, and good grade ⅛c. @ ¼c. better; sales 700 bales; Middlings, 24½c.; receipts, 1,130 bales; exports, coastwise, 548 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 18.—COTTON closed steady; sales 1,500 bales; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 1,219 bales; exports, 768 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18.—TURPENTINE—Spirits dull at 46c.; Crude steady at $1 65 @ $2 80. RESIN dull. TAR steady at $1 35. COTTON quiet at 23½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 103½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾; Gold, 121⅛.

[Advertisement.]

Chittenango White Sulphur Water cures dyspepsia, kidney disease, rheumatism and scrofula. Sold by all druggists. No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Samaria	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Jan. 22	New-York	Bremen.
Lafayette	Jan. 22	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Eagle	Jan. 20	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Jan. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Bienville	Jan. 22	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post Office.

WEDNESDAY.

By the *Idaho*, via Queenstown and Liverpool, at 5:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 1 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets...... 5 03 | Moon rises. 7 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 09 | Gov. Island. 9 48 | Hell Gate..11 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

Arrived.

Steamship Weybosset, Parrish, New-Orleans Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Was detained at S. W. Pass 24 hours, the passage being blocked by steamships Alice and United States; the Alice got over on the 10th, but the United States would probably have to lighten to get off; left at the Pass steamship Concordia, for Boston, wtg. for water to cross the Bar. The W. was detained off Sandy Hook 12 hours by dense fog.

Steamship Samaria, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Dec. 29, and Queenstown 30th, via Boston Jan. 15, with mdse. to C. G. Franklyn.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Empire, Nelson, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Jas. Hand.

Bark Stanley Castle, (of London,) MaDougall, Shanghae Sept. 8, with tea to Heineman & Payson. Had a continuation of light winds and calms in the China Seas; passed Anjier Oct. 28, and from thence had fine weather; passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 22, and St. Helena Dec. 8, and crossed the equator Jan. 2, in lon. 40.

Bark Chattanooga, Freeman, Hong Kong Sept. 8, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Anjier Oct. 22, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 25; touched at St. Helena Dec. 9, and crossed the equator the 25th, in lon. 39; had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Clara, (N. G.,) Probst, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to F. Schwoon. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather; Dec. 15, lat. 27, lon. 50, encountered a gale from S. W., during which lost foretopmast and both topgallant masts.

Bark John E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Palermo 62 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 26, and has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark May Flower, (of New-Haven,) Dill, St. Pierre, Mart., 15 ds., with sugar and cocoa and 4 passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven, late Br. bark Pacific,) Burrell, New-Bedford Jan. 14, in ballast to master.

Bark Magdalena, Sharon, Aspinwall 28 ds., with mdse. to J. P. Joy.

Brig Herman, (of Stockton, Me.,) Patterson, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to Walsh & Carver. Had strong northerly gales from the Brazilian coast to the equator, which was crossed Dec. 17, in lon. 39 40, thence light N. E. trades and calms.

Brig John Shay, (of Brookhaven,) Rickerson, Valencia Nov. 12, via Gibraltar Dec. 12, with fruit to A. Abbott. Had variable weather.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbadoes,) Scott, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to E. T. Smith & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Rapid, (of Halifax,) Thibault, Miragoane, 18 ds., with coffee and logwood to Thomas S. Frenan & Bro.

Brig Emil, (Swed.,) Oehlie, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Napier & Weisford—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 21, in lon. 38, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Bonteaur, Moore, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Swan & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with brig Croton, for Charleston, and schr. Queen of the West, for Philadelphia.

Brig Henry Trowbridge, Leighton, Cabin, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig George Downs, (of Barbadoes,) Lantare, Demerara 16 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Europe, (N. G.,) Blohm, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Weston & Gray—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 18, in lon. 35.

Schr. Mary E. Amsden, (of Provincetown,) Lavender, Inagua Dec. 28, via Nassau Jan. 12, with salt to Dalvin & Knox & Co.—vessel to Crowell & Paine. Dec. 29, in a heavy sea, sprung a leak, and was obliged to put into Nassau for repairs. The M. E. A. brings Captain Andresen, of brig Frederick Gerstecker, which went ashore in a norther at Fortune Island Dec. 15, on the voyage from Port au-Prince for Falmouth.

Schr. Frank & Nellie, (of Rockland,) Bean, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses and asphaltum to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to John Brown. Had moderate weather. Sld. in co. with brig Ella, for New-York, and schr. Flanigan, for Philadelphia. Jan. 14, off Hatteras, passed the Spanish frigate Isabella de Catholica and 12 gunboats, bound S.

Schr. Adelaide, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Thomas, Maracaibo 27 ds., with coffee to G. F. Peniston & Co. Had moderate weather the entire passage. Jan. 5, off Cape Tiburon, was in co. with schr. J. M. Morales, from Maracaibo for New-York.

Schr. Frank Treat, (of Frankfort, Me.,) Wood, Para 23 ds., with rubber, &c., to C. Ladman & Co.—vessel to E. J. Weinberg. Jan. 17, off the Woodlands, experienced a heavy gale from S. E., during which split mainsail, carried away jibboom, flying jib, &c.

Schr. Keokuk, Yates, St. John's, P. R., Jan. 2, via Grand Turk, T. I., 8th, in ballast to Simpson & Clapp. Had light N. E. winds during the entire passage.

Schr. Mattie E. Taber, Aldridge, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Fannie A. Bailey, (of Portsmouth,) Locke, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Daniel McPherson, Christie, Baltimore, for Dighton.

Schr. Ada F. Brooks, Wilson, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. E. Hellier, (of Bangor,) Mitchell, Pensacola 15 ds., with yellow pine to W. Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. Hydrangea, Prentice, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. J. J. Thompson, Hubb, Elizabethport, for Leonardville.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Beal, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. W. Hall, Powell, Portland, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Matanzas, Rankin, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Hendrik Fish, Webber, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.
Schr. Dora Johnson, Stamford.
Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. J. M. Kinney, Darling, Northport.
Schr. Henry Adelbert, Sands, Providence.
Schr. Mary Stow, Rankin, Saybrook.
Schr. E. F. Bartel, Smith, Boston.
Schr. Minque, Healey, Elizabethport, for Southport.
Schr. Luna, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Wm. Cummt, Bell, Elizabethport.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. E.; clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Alabama, for Fernandina; Virgo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Richmond; Fairbanks, for Wilmington, N. C.; ships Liverpool, for London; Betty, for Philadelphia; barks La Plata, for Buenos Ayres; Eureka, for Antwerp; Ironside, for Havana; Marblehead, for Galveston; brigs Clara Brown, for Las Palmas; Salinas, for Para; Gem, for Barbados; Annie Gardner, for Demerara; Iris, for St. Pierre; Mattano, for Point-a-Petre; Spring Bird, for Maracaibo; Mary A. Chase, for Cardenas; Nellie Husted and Clarabelle, for Cienfuegos; schrs. Wm. A. Vail, for Tampico; J. L. Thompson and E. S. Gildersleeve, coastwise.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 18.—Arr. steamer Champion, New-York; schr. Marian Gage, New-York; schr. Appleton Leach, Havana. Sld. steamer James Adger, New-York; brig S. P. Brown, Wilmington, N. C.; schrs. Petrel, West Indies; Clara Rankin, Wilmington, N. C.; George Tonimer, Wilmington, N. C.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 18, P. M.—Arr. schr. Addie M. Bird, Baltimore, for Boston.

18th, A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. brigs Mariposa, John W. Hunn and Henry Trowbridge; schrs. John W. Hall, G. W. Rawley, Emily A. Bartel, Johan White, M. A. Fisk, Edward Lameyer, Edward Lee, Addie M. Bird, Grace M. Parker, (whaler.)

P. M.—No arrivals.

In port—Schr. P. L. Smith.

18th, A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. schr. P. L. Smith.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 18.—Sld. steamers William Kennedy, Boston; Hudson, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 18.—The revenue cutter Northerner, to-day, towed in the brig Jennie Cushman, from Cadiz for Baltimore, she having been dismasted on the 30 inst., off Bermuda.

Passed in for Baltimore, schr. Margaret, from Martinique; brig Adona, from Rio; spoke, Dec. 14, bark Adelaide Mary, from Liverpool, bound S., 30 days out, in lat. 9 S., lon. 24 W.

An easterly storm prevails, and the Roads are full of shipping.

Arr. bark Normandy, from Callao; bark Land O' Cakes, from Bremen for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Arr. steamship George Washington, from New-York.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 18.—The schr. Joseph Long, from Kingston, Jam., for New-York, arrived here yesterday, leaking very badly. She is laden with coffee, and will be obliged to discharge her cargo.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18.—Arr. steamer Regula, New-York. The weather is stormy.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Mary E. Amsden, (of Provincetown,) Captain Lavender, from Nassau Jan. 12, arrived at this port early this morning, (18th,) making the run from Nassau in 5 ds., being one of the shortest passages ever made.

Spoken, &c.

Ada Ames—schr., from Pensacola for Boston, Jan. 12, lat. 36 15, lon. 73 05.

Chas. A. Jones—schr., from Darien, Ga., for Philadelphia, Jan. 9, lat. 33, lon. 76.

Curacoa—brig, (of Windsor,) hence for Curacoa, Jan. 10, lat. 32 22, lon. 65.

City of Bangor—bark, from Shields for Rangoon, 51 ds. out, Dec. 22, lat. 3 S., lon. 26.

California—ship, hence for San Francisco, Dec. 22, lat. 3 N., lon. 25.

George Downs—brig, from Demerara for New-York, was passed Jan. 1, off Grenada.

Glendale—brig, from Havana for Portland, Jan. 12, lat. 32, lon. 79.

Helen E. Southard—ship, from New-Orleans for Havre, Jan. 14, lat. 36, lon. 72.

Java—brig, (of Granville, N. S.,) from Port-au-Prince for Boston, Jan. 12, lat. 35 30, lon. 74 27.

Juniata—steamship, from Havana for Philadelphia, Jan. 10, off Sombrero.

May Queen—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Melbourne, Dec. 17, lat. 5 20 S., lon. 24 25.

Princess of Wales—Br. bark, from South Shields for Montevideo, Dec. 12, lat. 7 07 S., lon. 32.

Sarah Smith—schr., bound S., was seen Jan. 13, lat. 32, lon. 75.

Serina—bark, from Callao, via St. Thomas, for Baltimore, 104 ds. out, Jan. 12, lat. 32, lon. 75.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Jan. 17, brigs Suwannee and Rising Sun, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Richard Hill, do. do.

At Nassau, Jan. 12, brig Eclipse, for New-York, to sail next day.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The English brig Chebuck, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, with a cargo of sugar, has been totally lost off Cape Antonio. All hands were saved.

Marine Disasters.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 18.—The Government coast survey schooner Varina has sunk near Pass a l'Outre.

The steamboat Lizzie Gill sunk on Sunday at Scrub Grass Bend, in twelve feet of water.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 18.—The Allan line steamship Prussian, from Portland, arrived here yesterday, on the way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York, touched at this port at 1 o'clock this morning, on the way to Liverpool.

BREST, Jan. 18.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New-York, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

HAVRE, Jan. 18.—The steamship Cella, from New-York, arrived here yesterday, on the way to Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—The brig Willie, from St. John, N. B., for Dundalk, reports loss of part of her deck load.

The Lady Seymour, from Quebec, has arrived at Falmouth. She lost bulwarks, sails and part of cargo, and is discharging for repairs.

THE SALE OF THE SHARES IN THE

N Y A C

COMMENCES AT ALL THE AGENCIES
ON THURSDAY NEXT.

THE SALE OF THE SHARES IN THE

N. Y. A. CO.

COMMENCES AT ALL THE AGENCIES
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N. Y. A. CO.

COMMENCES AT ALL THE AGENCIES
ON THURSDAY NEXT.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others.
RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.
No more of those cubeb things.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK.........................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..................$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $16,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $32,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES
ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance, less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

MIDLAND BONDS.
SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF A
RAILROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE.
THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
MIDLAND RAILROAD

extends from New-York City, in a line nearly straight, to the City of Oswego on Lake Ontario, a distance of 400 miles. The line is completed over 150 miles from Oswego, and regular trains running daily. A large force is now working on the balance of the line, which is progressing rapidly and will be completed during the current year.

SAFETY OF THE BONDS.

There is no railroad bond offered upon the New-York market which so clearly combines the elements of PERFECT SECURITY and a HIGH RATE OF INTEREST as this; in proof of which assertion the following simple facts are presented:

1. THE LOCATION OF THE ROAD, stretching from the City of New-York, across the Northern part of New-Jersey and the rich and populous MIDLAND COUNTIES OF NEW-YORK STATE to the nearest port on the great Lakes, is such, that it must command a large through and local traffic from the moment it is opened. The route from New-York to Buffalo will be shortened seventy miles, and to Oswego forty-five miles.

2. THE COST OF BUILDING THE ROAD is about $40,000 per mile, and $20,000 of that amount is necessarily furnished by stock subscription before a dollar is used from the sale of bonds, since the issue of the latter is positively limited to $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

OVER $6,000,000 have already been paid in on stock subscriptions.

3. The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

4. THE TOTAL INTEREST LIABILITY of this great through route of railway between the Lakes and the Atlantic coast, 400 miles in length, will thus be only $560,000 per annum after the whole line is completed. On the most moderate calculations the average EARNINGS OF A SINGLE MONTH would far exceed this sum.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States Income tax, and this with gold at 120 is equal to about NINE PER CENT. A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

The better opinion of all careful business men is, that gold will command a considerable premium for many years to come. It is much better for the country that such should be the case, than that we should have a rapid and violent return to specie payments.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have 25 years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven Per Cent. Interest in gold, free of Income Tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.